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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 143. No. 24 SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS June 14, 1943

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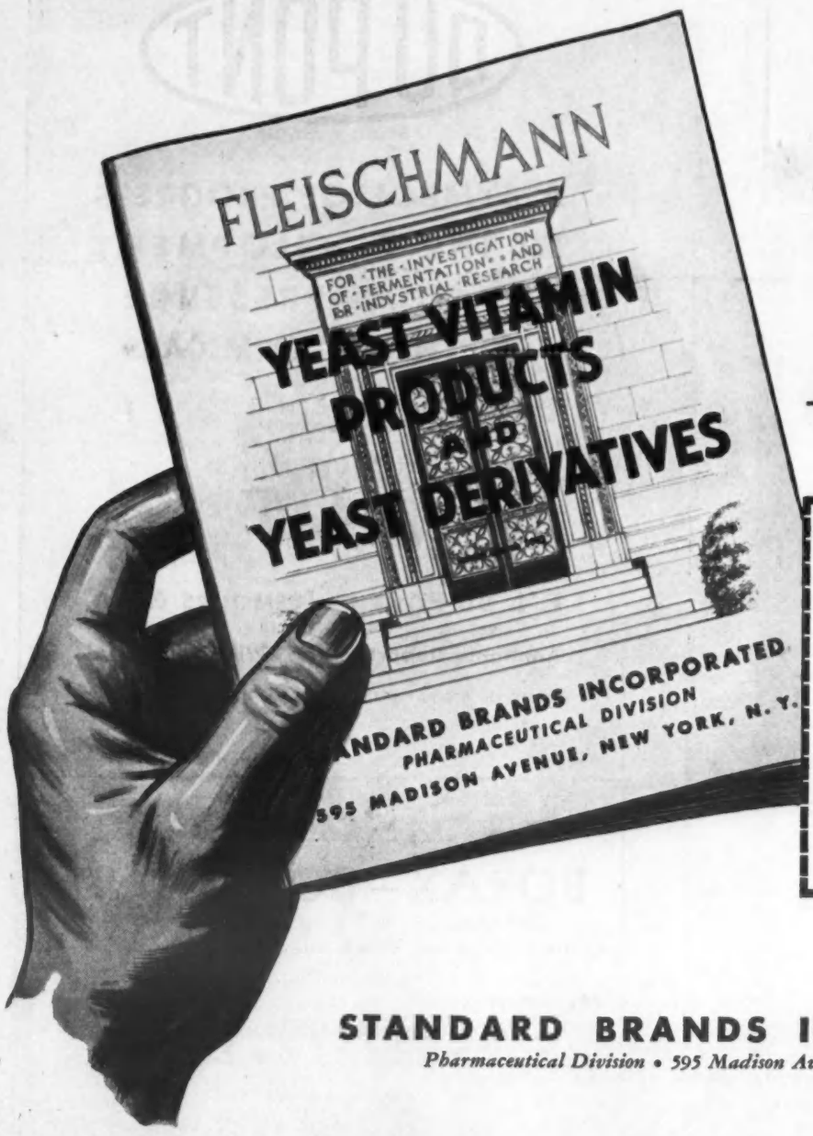
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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No. 24 | June 14, 1943 | Volume 143

Totaquine Evaluation Asked of N.R.C.

OPD Washington Bureau

The National Research Council has been asked by various government agencies for an opinion on the value of totaquine as an antimalarial, because of the many conflicting views and reports of its effectiveness in this respect, it was learned June 10.

Totaquine, a mixture of the crystallizable alkaloids of cinchona, is a comparatively new product in the treatment of malaria but of extreme importance because of the shortage of quinine and the heavy demands being made on dwindling stocks by the armed forces in the tropics. The council's opinion is one that is widely sought by the government for rounding out the general program of conserving antimalarial drugs.

While both quinine and totaquine are under strict control and their uses limited to the treatment of malaria, the paucity of knowledge of the ef-

—Continued on page 49

—O-P-D—

Col. C.V. Morgan Joins St. Louis Medical Dept.

OPD Washington Bureau

Col. Clifford V. Morgan has been relieved of his position in the Surgeon-General's Office of the War Department, where he was deputy chief of supply service for materials, and has been transferred to the St. Louis medical supply depot in a reorganization of the Surgeon-General's Office just disclosed.

Before taking over his new duties Colonel Morgan plans to take fifteen days' leave and then may be assigned to a course of six weeks in the command and general staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Previous to his connection with the Surgeon-General's Office, he was the army contact for the chemical advisory committee to the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

In the reorganization of SGO, Col. Francis C. Ting was relieved of his duties as chief of supply and assigned to the Walter Reed Hospital here. Col. M. E. Griffin's duties were enlarged to include the work formerly carried on by Colonel Morgan while Col. Ruel Hewitt was made executive officer to the acting chief of supply.

—O-P-D—

Territorial Price Rules Control Sales There

OPD Washington Bureau

Sales by subsidiaries and agents of exporters in the continental United States, when made in the territories and possessions, are to be in accordance with the regulations applicable to sales in the territories and possessions, and not under the second revised maximum export price regulation, the Office of Price Administration announced June 8.

Resellers in the territories and possessions of commodities purchased at prices determined by the maximum export price regulation are not permitted to charge in excess of the ceilings established for their sale there by applicable regulations.

Amendment 2 to RMEPR, 2d, which sets up this rule, provides, however, that sales by exporters in the continental United States to buyers in the territories or possessions will continue to be governed by the original regulation as long as the sale does not take place in the territories or possessions.

—O-P-D—

Latin-American Section Of N.Y. Trade Board to Meet

The Latin-American section of the New York Board of Trade will be addressed at a luncheon in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, June 15 by H. D. Scully, Canadian counsul general.

Baruch Appointed Adviser to Byrnes

OPD Washington Bureau

Bernard M. Baruch has accepted an unsalaried post as special adviser to James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization. Mr. Baruch, who is seventy-two years of age, served as chairman of the War Industries Board in World War I.

N.W.D.A. Relations Program Starts at Home

Pursuant to a program presented at the Spring meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists Association by Carl F. G. Meyer, 3d, the association's committee on employer-employee relations is sending free to all members at monthly intervals four posters, suggested by Mr. Meyer, to be displayed in the wholesalers' offices and warehouses.

With the slogan, "Wholesale Drug Industry Vital for Victory," E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president, and Charles A. Loring, jr., chairman of the relations committee, sent this message with the first poster:—

One of the real problems of the wholesale drug industry is to create better public relations. The first step in any industry's public relations program should be taken right at home with the industry's own employees. This poster series represents one of the first

—Continued on page 47

—O-P-D—

Molasses Quotas Set For Citric Acid, Yeast

OPD Washington Bureau

General preference order M-54 was amended June 7 to set up the following fiscal year quotas for class 3 purchasers of molasses:—For the manufacture of citric acid, 130 percent of a yearly supply; for the manufacture of yeast, 120 percent of a yearly supply. From these quotas must be deducted any quantity in excess of a thirty-day supply on hand on the first day of the fiscal year.

A revision of the definition of molasses sets forth that 1 gallon of invert molasses is to be construed as 1½ gallons of blackstrap molasses and that hydrol (corn sugar molasses) and blackstrap molasses are to be considered gallon for gallon.

Insecticide-Disinfectant Makers Discuss Production Problems

Production problems arising from the shortage in certain basic raw materials and equipment furnished the theme for discussions at the twenty-ninth mid-year meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, held in Statler hotel, Cleveland, June 7 and 8. Attendance topped 350 members and guests.

The greatest demand, besides direct war use of insecticides and disinfectants, is coming from industrial establishments engaged in the manufacture of war materials or in some indirect way associated with war production, John N. Curlett, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, declared in his address as president of the association. Mr. Curlett, in part, said:—

John N. Curlett

Because of the heavy war demand for insecticides and disinfectants, manufacturers of household products in this field

—Continued on page 32C

—O-P-D—

Food, Drug Officials Headed by Lythgoe

OPD Washington Bureau

Hermann C. Lythgoe, director of the Division of Food and Drugs, State Department of Public Health of Massachusetts, was elected president of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States at its annual convention in Denver, Colo., May 24 to 28, succeeding Mrs. Sarah V. Dugan, of the State Department of Health of Kentucky.

The meeting also elected A. W. Metzger, chief of the Division of Foods and Dairies of the State Department of Agriculture of Oregon, as vice-president, and Evan E. Wright, assistant chief inspector of the State Board of Health of Kansas, was named to the executive committee.

The convention, devoid of entertainment in keeping with the wartime practices of most associations, had its accent on foods and inspection problems in this field and a number of papers on this subject were introduced and read at the five-day meeting. Drug problems in the war emergency were not completely overlooked, however.

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Purchasing Agents To Meet June 15

The Purchasing Agents Association of New York will hold its annual meeting in the Building Trades Employers building, this city, June 15. The forum, scheduled for 4:45 p.m., to be concerned with the discussion of CMP-MRO will be led by William E. Arnstein, regional specialist on CMP, for the War Production Board, and members of the staff. Williams Haynes, well-known chemical economist, will talk on "Chemistry in War and Peace." Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

Medical Care Council Created by A.M.A.

A council on medical service and public relations, designed to keep medical practice in line with changing times and ideas, was created and appointed by the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association June 9 in its annual meeting in Chicago. The group comprises the association's president, latest former president, secretary and one member of the board of trustees, and six members of the association, "geographically distributed," selected by the house of delegates and the board of trustees.

The duties of the new council were defined as follows:—

To make available facts, data and medical opinions with respect to timely and adequate rendition of medical care to the American people.

To inform the constituent associations and component societies of proposed

—Continued on page 49

—O-P-D—

U.S.P. Formulas Revised To Conserve Glycerin

Philadelphia, June 7, 1943.

To conserve glycerin the U.S.P. XII formulas for camphorated tincture of opium (paregoric), compound tincture of gentian, and syrup of ipecac have been revised, and the new formulas are effective from June 4 by authority of the U.S.P. board of trustees and committee of revision.

The two alternate formulas are continued for camphorated tincture of opium, the glycerin content being reduced to 1 percent. There is glycerin in the other two new formulas.

The new formulas are issued as the sixth advance release of the first bound supplement to the current edition of the pharmacopeia.

CMP Bills of Materials Instructions Are Simplified

OPD Washington Bureau

Instructions for preparing bills of materials under the Controlled Materials Plan have been simplified, said the War Production Board June 8, issuing a new instruction booklet to supersede "General Instructions On Bills of Materials" published November 14, 1942. No new forms are required by the revised instructions for bills and materials, and with the exception of a provision with respect to complete bills of materials, there has been no major change, the principal purpose of the revision being to clarify the instructions and make them simpler for industry to use in preparing proper bills, said Walter C. Skuce, CMP director.

The new instructions authorize claimant agencies to obtain complete bills of materials on major repetitive products such as airplanes, tanks and guns. It is pointed out that if a producer is asked to submit a complete bill of materials he must show the requirements for the manufacture of class B components as well as for the manufacture of class A components. This constitutes a major change from past practice under which material requirements for class B components could not be required in bills of materials.

The booklet defines a bill of materials and explains the distinction between a detail bill of materials showing all materials required for each individual part or product, and a summary bill of materials indicating total quantities of each CMP material required for fabrication of the product. The booklet spells out in detail the method of estimating lead time which must be entered on form CMP-1, summary bill of materials, and for class B products and items of government furnished equipment on form CMP-3.

Copies of the bill of materials instructions are available upon request at WPB field offices.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 11, 1943	June 14, 1943	June 12, 1942
136.5	**136.5**	**144.2**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

The price trend of the markets for chemicals and related materials last week had little regard for the idea of officially controlled price ceilings: it was mostly upward because of further inchings in botanical drugs and petroleum naphthas and a boost in fatty acids. The mathematical result was a bit too small to affect the record noticeably.

Modifications of war agency rules ran in both directions during the period, the accent being slightly on easing. As has been the case since matters became adjusted to conditions, manpower was a greater puzzle than materials; but containers were perhaps the biggest bother.

Steel Drums Are Available

OPD Washington Bureau

The following is a list of containers available to chemical producers or others without clearance through steel drum allocation order M-255, and without the necessity of a preference rating. They must, however, be used in conformity with Packing Order L-197.

Those interested should contact Charles P. Given, Packaging Unit, Chemicals Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., and state in their communication the number of containers they desire to purchase, the products to be packaged, and the acquisition of the containers would not constitute an unreasonable inventory.

Buffalo, N. Y.

60, used, 20-gallon, 24 gauge, steel drums with 9 inch press in lid. The containers are in excellent condition, and in addition to the amount listed, there will be approximately 75 each month.

Camden, Ark.

Approximately 1,500, new, 10-gallon, 22 gauge, lug cover drums.

Chicago, Ill.

270, new, 10-gallon, 22 gauge, lug cover steel pails, push pull spout, U-Pressit cap and seal, painted aluminum on the outside, lined with Phenolic type varnish inside.

Clarksville, Tenn.

100, reconditioned, 55-gallon, 18 gauge, bung type drums.

313, raw, used, 55-gallon, 18 gauge drums.

163, raw, used, 30-gallon drums, 18 gauge steel.

(At the time of going to press, it was not known whether these containers were open or closed head.) These drums previously contained non-eatable tallow.

New York city

132, new, 55-gallon, 18 gauge, bung type drums; large bung located on side, small bung on head.

1,023, used, 55-gallon, 18 gauge, bung type drums; large bung on side, small bung on top. These drums last contained Benzol, Solvent Naphtha, or Cresylic Acid.

Cleveland, Ohio

75, used, 110-gallon, 14 gauge, galvanized, tight head drums.

Miami, Fla.

5,000, new, 3-gallon, 26 gauge, ears and bails with metal grip handles, 12 lugs, gaskets.

500, new, 6½-gallon, 24 gauge, ears and bails with metal grip handle cover, 16 lugs, gaskets.

500, new, 12-gallon, 22 gauge, drop side handles, 20 lugs, gaskets.

Salt Lake City

Approximately 1,800, new, 30-gallon, 20 gauge, full removable head, bolted ring seal closure.

St. Petersburg, Fla.

443, new, 114-gallon, 16 gauge, black steel, all welded steel tanks, with ¾ inch outlet at the bottom and 3 large outlets in the top. They are suitable for small storage tanks.

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Sheet Steel Available For Containers

A steel drum manufacturer in the New York area has the following list of sheet steel cut and available for assembly into containers. All containers will be of Gordon Lock seam construction and not liquid tight:—

30 Gauge Bodies

(28 Gauge Bottoms and Covers)

No.	Gallons	Lug cover
70	2½	16 inches
1,460	4	16 inches
290	5	16 inches
40	6	16 inches
1,080	8½	16 inshes
80	12½	16 inches
520	13	16 inches

28 Gauge Throughout

No.	Gallons	Lug cover
171	3½	16 inches
1,770	4	16 inches
80	5	16 inches
443	7½	16 inches
21	8	16 inches
2,358	10	16 inches
3,056	12½	16 inches
1,552	15	16 inches
2,728	16½	16 inches

26 Gauge Throughout

No.	Gallons	Lug cover
1,868	4	16 inches
1,035	5	16 inches
80	6	16 inches
1,122	7½	16 inches
328	10	16 inches
570	12½	16 inches
1,245	15	16 inches
1,815	20 ...16-in. bolted ringseal cover	
105	20 ...18-in. bolted ringseal cover	

24 Gauge Throughout

No.	Gallons	Lug cover
450	10	16 inches
2,260	12½	16 inches
300	15	16 inches
520	20 ...18-in. bolted ringseal cover	
190	25 ...18-in. bolted ringseal cover	

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, Ethyl:—Supplies of, Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 1099-43, opening June 15.

Baking Powder:—415,000 pounds, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC 1504, opening June 14.

Chrome Yellow:—15,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington; invitation BEP-2297, opening June 18.

Cornstarch:—75,000,000 pounds, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC - 1515, opening June 18.

Corn Sugar:—1,836,000 pounds, Special Commodities Branch, Food and Distribution Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC-1516, opening June 15.

Gases:—Chief Clerk, Bureau of Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn.; invitation 27-786, opening June 23.

Gases:—Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio; invitation 5-1481, opening June 16.

Gases:—Chief Clerk, Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service, Detention Station, Seagoville, Tex.; invitation 32-1169, opening June 18.

Gases:—Chief Clerk, Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn.; invitation 27-788, opening June 23.

Gases:—Chief Clerk, Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn.; invitation 6-1152, opening June 15.

Salt:—50 tons, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio; invitation 5-1489, opening June 14.

Shortening:—10,000,000 pounds, Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC-1506, opening June 14.

Varnish:—360 gallons, Assistant Chief, Service Division, Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, Office of Buildings Manager, Washington; invitation 3418-6-14-im, opening June 14.

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OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized; publication of a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Dill Oil Situation

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

Received today June 7 edition of REPORTER. On page 61 you state that dill market is hobbled by the farmers and producers by the attitude, "sky the limit."

I disagree with that statement very much as I have been offering oil, both spot and future contract, for some time at $4.50 per pound, which is cheaper than dillweed oil has been sold since July 13, 1940, which was selling for $4.75 at that date.

Eugene, Ore. LEON H. FUNKE.
June 10, 1943

—O-P-D—

Potash Price Ceilings Extended to Imported

OPD Washington Bureau

All sales of potash by domestic producers were brought under uniform price control by action of the Office of Price Administration June 13, with issuance of MPR 404.

The producers' prices remain at levels prevalent since 1937, where they were frozen by the general maximum price regulation over a year ago. The new order translates them into specific dollars-and-cents ceilings.

The regulation does, however, roll back prices at which imported potash shall be sold to fertilizer manufacturers to the prices fixed for potash produced in the United States, so as not to upset domestic ceilings. Heretofore, sales of foreign potash have been made at prices out of line with contract sales prices of the American material. The present rollback on imported potash amounts to approximately 6 4/10 cents per 20-pound unit of potassium oxide (K_2O).

Retail prices of potash are frozen under maximum price regulation No. 135 at values that prevailed during the period February 16 to 20, 1942.

All ceilings fixed by MPR 404 (potash), effective June 18, are subject to a seasonal discount of 12 percent. This discount is given to encourage fertilizer manufacturers to take delivery of potash as produced uniformly throughout the year, instead of asking for full delivery immediately preceding the fertilizer mixing season. In recent years, about 90 percent of sales have been made on a contract basis, subject to the full discount.

The speculative margins which some fertilizer manufacturers have sold potash to other manufacturers will be eliminated by the new regulation. Transportation cost increases will continue to be absorbed mainly by the potash producers, since the industry is financially able to assume those higher costs.

—O-P-D—

Quartermaster Corps Simplifies Contract Form

Adoption of a simplified contract form for use by the Quartermaster Corps will materially reduce time, office work and paper in procurement procedure. It is to be used for buying standard items when the price is known and the total purchase amount is less than $500,000. The new form will be known as the "Government's Order & Contractor's Acceptance."

—O-P-D—

Sugar Research Body Formed

Formation of the Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization, to conduct research and distribute information regarding the place of sugar in the human diet, has been announced by Joseph F. Abbott, president of American Sugar Refining Company, who has just been elected president of the foundation.

—O-P-D—

Codeine and Morphine Advanced in Britain

LONDON, June, 11, 1943

Codeine and morphine prices higher. Menthol 95s per pound. Chinese peppermint, 92s, 6d per pound.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

A period in the life of OPA that can be described only as most critical has been reached. There is much evidence to indicate that some bright morning the nation will wake up to find that the agency exists in name only—that all or most all of its functions have been delegated to other authorities and as an agency singularly designed to keep down price inflation it is no more.

OPA is being generally regarded as the weak link on the home front. A reshuffling of the organization internally might do the trick of providing it with much needed prestige, but it is feared that it is now too late for this to do much good. Deeply embedded policies that have been the springboard for the mounting criticism would have to be torn out by their roots. This would entail personnel changes below more than just the upper layers and the loss of much time in reorganizing and starting out again.

Dismemberment of OPA is the chief aim of its opponents although at least one bill has been introduced in Congress to abolish the organization entirely. Chairman Fulmer of the house agricultural committee is proposing that all food pricing and distribution be placed in the War Foods Administration while PAW Ickes is trying to get the pricing authority for oil.

Price rollbacks, originally instituted in many cases to shear off excessive profits of producers and distributors, are said now to be reaching the point where they have begun to interfere with production. This is said to be true in certain chemical lines. Again the failure of OPA to set price ceilings on food crops at the production level is threatening the maintenance of the ceilings at the canner and retailer corners.

How long Price Administrator Brown plans to hold down that office is anyone's guess. Most reports have him leaving. One report is that he submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt a week or more ago, while another is that he is supposed to have told some of his close associates at the capitol that he did not plan to return to Washington from his present trip to his home State of Michigan.

Coffee Is King

Just what it is about coffee that makes it so important to the winning of war might well be considered one of the big mysteries of the day. There are lots of other products that would seem more critical, judging by reports of shortages heard from industries engaged in war production, but coffee continues to command a very much respected place in the sun.

Coffee has always been able to find space aboard ships coming up from South America when other products, such as vegetable oils and oil nuts, were being left behind. Even some of the Brazilians have complained of this. Under the gasoline distribution regulations in the East, coffee deliveries also take precedent.

It will be surprising to some to learn that ODT considers coffee deliveries to be just as essential as deliveries of magnesium and iron ore, when the use of gasoline is involved, or thermal installations for fuel conservation, metal containers, or ammunition boxes. Apparently also there is a misconception of the urgency of converting from fuel oil to coal because ODT says the distributor of heating installations for such conversion is to get his gasoline after the coffee deliverer is satisfied. It just don't make sense.

WPB Decreases Its ABC's

A simplified system of identifying War Production Board forms is being put into effect as reprinting becomes necessary. All forms in the WPB, PD, UF, and RD series and many in the CMP series which must be filled out and returned to WPB by manufacturers and others will eventually bear only the initials, "WPB," followed by new serial numbers.

Letters of instruction will be identified by the designation, "WPBI," and assigned serial numbers. All authorization, allocation and other form stationary used by industry divisions and field offices will carry the prefix, "GA" (general administrative), provided it does not seek information from industry. Letters and booklets of general information not having to do with the administration of any particular order or regulation will continue to be identified by the initials, "INFL." CMP and CMPL forms are not affected and will continue to be identified as formerly.

Each form, as it is renumbered, will carry both old and new designations until users become familiar with the new identification.

Stockpiling Necessities

Establishment of a stockpile of critical and scarce materials which would be somewhat in the nature of an "ever-normal granary" for industry is recommended by the senate small business committee; first, to meet any future emergencies in supplies, and second, to help small or marginal producers to get on their feet.

All the strategic and critical minerals that have been accumulated in the hands of government agencies, except the army and navy, since the war started would be consolidated and placed under the control of the Metals Reserve Company. Although demand for these minerals might drop after the war, MRC would continue to buy the domestic output of the small and marginal mines until a supply was on hand sufficient to meet the requirements of a total war of three years' duration. The only time the supplies could be released would be in a war or other national emergency.

More Fats Tightening

Lanolin and wool-greases may be the next products in the fats and oils field to go under allocation. There is a lot of talk of it in government circles because of a tightening supply situation, but nothing has been reduced to writing as yet.

There is also the prospect of the issuance of new or amended orders affecting flaxseed deliveries and inventories, and these may be expected at any time.

Less Oil for Mosquitoes

In the search for ways to conserve oil, the work of the entomologists of the Department of Agriculture should not be overlooked. Like everyone else they have been hard at work on the problem and have come up with a new formula for an effective mosquito larvicide that requires only about one-seventh of the amount of oil formerly used.

The oil is used in an emulsion containing six gallons of diesel oil or fuel oil No. 2, and a quart of an emulsifying agent—sulphated sperm oil is one of several. This stock emulsion can be mixed with enough water—30 to 40 gallons—to treat an acre of water surface effectively.

A mosquito-control agency in the Pacific Northwest reports as good results from 40 gallons of the diluted emulsion costing 80 cents as from oil that costs $2.40.

Better Oils Are Made

Many products developed to meet wartime needs may not hold their own commercially after the war is over, but the dominance of wartime necessity over the price factor is providing opportunity to get considerable more technical information on commercial processing and on the service performance of substitutes than otherwise might have been obtained.

Some of the substitutes may be higher in price, but they are superior to the materials they replace, says the Department of Agriculture. An example is modified cottonseed oil in the tinplate and terneplate industry. It

—*Continued on page 35*

Byrnes Would Avoid War Agency Probes

OPD Washington Bureau

An arrangement whereby the number of congressional investigations into the operations of war agencies will be lessened is being sought by James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization, as one of the first objectives of his office in seeking to improve the efficiency of the war program.

At a press conference June 9, the first he has held since he took over the new assignment from President Roosevelt, Mr. Byrnes said that he was hopeful that, in the future, congressional groups planning an investigation first would consult with him to afford him an opportunity to seek a remedy before the issue involved develops into a time-consuming inquiry by Congress.

Commenting also on the first meeting June 8 of the War Mobilization Committee provided for in the presidential order establishing OWM, Mr. Byrnes said that discussions centered primarily on procedure, and it was decided that when an agency has any matter to be taken up the question is to be submitted in writing and he will then call on the agency with whom the controversy is looming for reply and seek to bring about an adjustment without further ado. Interagency troubles will be brought to the attention of the full committee only "if the matter seems to be of basic importance," he stated.

—O-P-D—

Alien Properties To Be Sold on Bids

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations which will govern the method of sale by the Office of Alien Property Custodian of enemy-owned chemical plants and other properties taken over by the government were issue June 9 by the custodian, Leo T. Crowley. Among the many enemy assets seized are reputedly valuable patents in the chemical, drug, and related fields, but these are being made available under royalty-free license.

Under the regulations just issued, all properties having a value in excess of $10,000 are to be disposed of by the government under competitive bidding procedure; while properties valued at less than $10,000 and property of a perishable character or storage of which entails an undue expense or loss may be disposed of by either public or private sale.

The regulations were drawn up after much study had been given to the best methods of sale that should be followed in order to afford the greatest protection to all interests concerned. For a time there was some agitation for sales of the properties otherwise than by competitive bidding because of the thought that such sales methods gave big-moneyed corporations the opportunity to outbid likely new competitors in the field and thus foster monopolies, but the custodian concluded that "public sales with written bids publicly opened at a designated place are in

—*Continued on page 35*

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Distributors Permitted Joint Action

OPD Washington Bureau

The various marketing and joint-use committees operating in the distribution of petroleum products under the direction of the Petroleum Administration for War will be permitted to effectuate, without conflict with the antitrust laws, their plans for exchange, loan, sale, purchase, or transfer of such products and the joint use of transportation and bulk plant facilities. This permission is provided in an efficiency-purposed petroleum directive — No. 68 — issued by PAW June 8.

This endorsement of the aims of the marketing and joint-use committees is directed to the following objectives:—

Elimination of any unnecessary use of bulk plant storage facilities.

Elimination of any unnecessary use of transportation equipment and manpower.

Elimination of any unnecessary handling of petroleum products.

Promotion of the delivery of the largest volume of petroleum products with the least use of equipment and manpower.

CMP Regulation 5A Harmonized With No. 5

OPD Washington Bureau

CMP regulation 5A, which sets up procedures by which governmental agencies and institutions may obtain maintenance, repair, and operating supplies, has been amended to bring it into conformity with the changes effected May 14 in CMP regulation 5, which governs maintenance, repair, and operating supplies for business and industry in general.

The preference ratings assigned to governmental and institutional activities have been changed to conform with those assigned for general activities in CMP regulation 5. The AA-2X rating for schedule II activities becomes AA-2, and the A-10 rating for activities not listed in schedule I or II has been changed to AA-5. The Post Office Department has been added to schedule I.

Educational institutions, listed in schedule II, are defined to limit such institutions to schools and colleges conducted by States, Territories, the District of Columbia, or Federal agencies, and to other schools and colleges which have substantially the same curriculum. Such institutions also include those providing vocational training for the armed services and war workers, and any other schools specifi-

—*Continued on page 56*

—O-P-D—

Export Restrictions To S. A. Clarified

OPD Washington Bureau

A clarification of the so-called "nonessential commodity lists" applicable to exports from the United States to Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, and Venezuela was issued June 7 by the Board of Economic Warfare in response to appeals from exporters under the impression that no licenses will be granted for the export of any commodity named on the lists.

Officials said that it never has been intended that the nonessential commodities list should constitute a list of commodities prohibited in export trade with South America and that licenses will be granted if the exporter can show either essentiality of the product in question, or that undue hardship would result in case of rejection of the application.

The clarification of the intent of the lists was made because of a widespread fear among exporters that, as stocks on the shelves of South American dealers became exhausted, they would be replenished by foreign prod-

—*Continued on page 47*

—O-P-D—

Ethyl and Isopropyl Acetates Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau

Ethyl acetate and isopropyl acetate, used in the manufacture of lacquers and paint thinners, were placed under allocation control June 8 by the War Production Board through issuance of general preference order M-327.

The order requires specific authorization by WPB for delivery use, or acceptance of delivery of more than 54 gallons of ethyl acetate or isopropyl acetate in any calendar month.

A person requiring authorization to

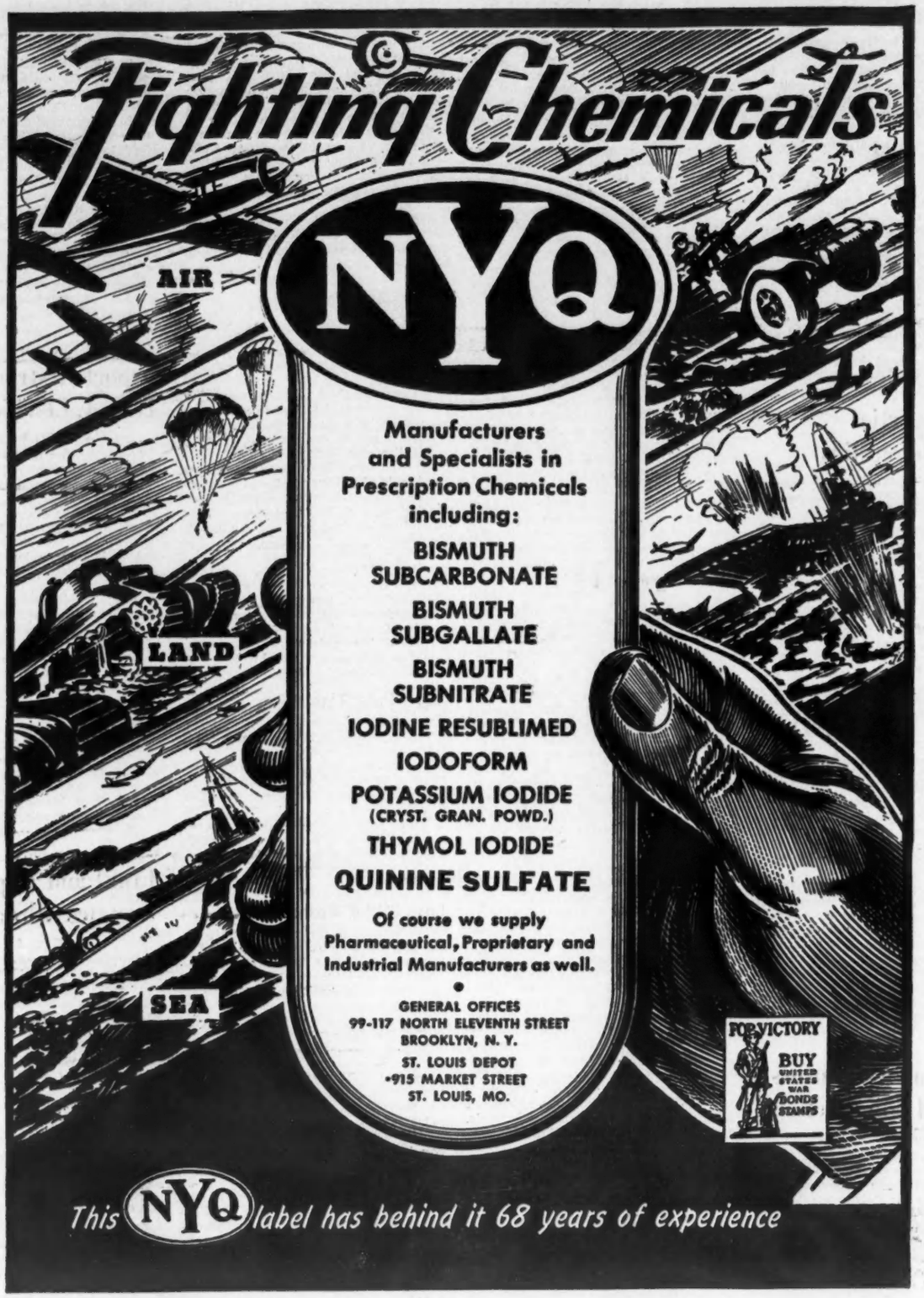
—*Continued on page 56*

—O-P-D—

CMPR-5 Reratings Are Not Retroactive

If such orders were placed prior to May 16, no down-rating of maintenance, repair, and operating supply orders is required where an industry was reclassified to a lower rating by the amendment of CMP regulation 5, May 14, the War Production Board said June 9. This provision is contained in direction No. 3 to CMP regulation 5.

The regulation assigns a blanket preference rating of AA-1 to MRO orders for activities listed on schedule I, a rating of AA-2 to those listed on schedule II, and an AA-5 rating to any business not listed. A business previously listed on schedule I and shifted by the May 14 amendment to schedule II must use the AA-2 rating, and if eliminated from either schedule, must use the AA-5 rating, on orders placed after May 16.


Fighting Chemicals
NYQ
AIR
LAND
SEA
Manufacturers
and Specialists in
Prescription Chemicals
including:
BISMUTH
SUBCARBONATE
BISMUTH
SUBGALLATE
BISMUTH
SUBNITRATE
IODINE RESUBLIMED
IODOFORM
POTASSIUM IODIDE
(CRYST. GRAN. POWD.)
THYMOL IODIDE
QUININE SULFATE
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Pharmaceutical, Proprietary and
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BUY
UNITED STATES WAR BONDS STAMPS
This NYQ label has behind it 68 years of experience

Can Restrictions Eased On Paints and Chemicals

OPD Washington Bureau

Increased varieties and quantities of products other than foods may be packed in cans during 1943 by virtue of an amendment to a conservation order M-81 announced June 7 by the War Production Board.

The amendment makes the following changes in the original restrictions of M-81:—

The quota for packing paint, varnish, lacquer, or other protective coatings in fiber-bodied cans with blackplate ends is increased to 55 percent of the area of plate used during 1942 (35 percent previously). Paint manufacturers have been experimenting with an all-fiber container for several months, but none has yet proved to be satisfactory.

Restrictions prohibiting the use of blackplate cans for drain cleaners and lye after June 30, 1943, are removed. In the first six months of 1943, the packing quota for these products was 50 percent of the area of plate used in 1942; under today's amendment, the 1943 quota is raised to 100 percent of the base period.

Restrictions on the use of blackplate cans for toilet-bowl cleaners after June 30, 1943, are modified. In the first six months of 1943, the packing quota for these products was 50 percent of the area of plate used in 1942; after June 30, the use of blackplate was prohibited; under today's amendment, blackplate for toilet-bowl cleaners may be used as follows:—(a) From January 1, 1943, to September 30, 1943, the quota is 75 percent of the area of blackplate used in 1942; (b) from October 1, 1943, to December 31, 1943, the quota is 12 percent of the area of blackplate used in 1942. Experiments have been conducted for several months with fiber-bodied cans with blackplate ends for drain cleaners, lye, and toilet-bowl cleaners, but such

—*Continued on page 43*

—O-P-D—

Clay Plants Conversion To Charcoal Suggested

OPD Washington Bureau

Clay products plants, now running at only 35 percent capacity due to the curtailment of building programs, can readily be converted to charcoal production and can thus lessen the present critical shortage of this essential war material, the War Production Board has revealed.

Peacetime demand for charcoal was about 405,000 tons annually, and producing capacity exceeded this figure by about 70,000 tons. At present, however, direct and indirect military requirements alone are set at approximately 400,000 tons per year. It is estimated that June production will be sufficient for only 80 percent of total military and essential industrial requirements, without taking into consideration normal civilian consumption for which no charcoal is available.

An appeal is being made by WPB to operators of clay products kilns situated in wooded areas to convert to charcoal production. Conversion is

—*Continue on page 35*

—O-P-D—

Fertilizer Ass'n To Discuss Supplies

The nineteenth annual meeting of the National Fertilizer Association will be held in Hot Springs, Va., June 21 to 23. Program for the meeting follows:—

Tuesday, June 22

"Wartime Work of the NFA," John A. Miller, Price Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky., and president of the National Fertilizer Association.

"Nitrogen Supplies and Their Allocation," Edmund Rowland, acting chief, nitrogen unit, War Production Board, Washington.

"Potash and Superphosphate Supplies and Problems," Dale C. Kieffer, chief, fertilizer materials unit, War Production Board, Washington.

"The 1943-1944 Fertilizer Distribution Program," Wm. F. Watkins, chief, requirements section, Fertilizer Division, War Food Administration, Washington.

Wednesday, June 23

"Fertilizer Pricing Problems," C. G. Gran, head, agricultural chemicals unit, Office of Price Administration, Washington.

"Manufacturing Problems Involved in Using Ammonium Nitrate," Dr. F. W. Parker, chief, Division of Soil and Fertilizer Investibations. Discussion leaders: M. H. Lockwood, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. Arthur M. Smith, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp., this city.

Chemical Wage of 40c Recommended

Recommendation of a 40 cents hourly wage for the chemical, petroleum and coal products and allied manufacturing industries was made last week by an industry committee, of which Prof. T. R. Snavely, of the University of Virginia was chairman.

L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions has set a public hearing for June 30, at which interested persons may testify or submit evidence.

'Established Prices' Defined by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

"Regularly established prices," as the term is used in Priorities Regulation No. 1, cannot be regarded as higher than the ceiling prices established by the Office of Price Administration, according to a ruling announced by the War Production Board. This interpretation of Regulation No. 1 means that a manufacturer or other vendor may not reject an order bearing a preference rating on the ground that the price offered is below the regularly established price, if the purchaser meets the OPA ceiling.

—O-P-D—

WPB Programs Director Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

The appointment of Charles E. Kohlhepp as director of the Program Bureau of the War Production Board was announced by J. A. Krug, Program Vice Chairman. Mr. Kohlhepp's appointment followed the resignation of John F. Fennelly, who is leaving his post with WPB to become executive director of the Committee for Economic Development, a private organization sponsored by the Department of Commerce. Mr. Kohlhepp comes to WPB from the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, of which he is now Vice President and Controller. He is on leave of absence from this organization.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Wage Group Gets a New Member

Sam Beers has resigned as a representative of employees on the wage and hour industry committee for the chemical, petroleum, and coal products, and allied manufacturing industries. L. Melcalfe Walling, administrator, has appointed William Ronald Neilson, this city, to succeed Mr. Beers.

William Theile, a representative of employers on the board, also has resigned. His successor is Frederick M. Martin.

Chemical Allocations for June Issued by War Production Board

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board made public June 8 the distribution of chemicals for June under the allocation orders of the Chemicals Division. This report is the ninth of the series of monthly releases. The chemicals allocated amounted in value to an estimated $87,500,000 for the month. Of the total quantity of chemicals allocated, more than 51 percent by value entered into identifiable direct military consumption. An additional 19 percent by value entered into indirect military consumption.

The allocated military chemicals are the essential raw materials for the production of all the explosives, propellants, war gases and other chemical combat items; aviation, Naval, Ordnance and Signal Corps insulation; special protective coatings for military vehicles and guns; and special paints for war and merchant ships. In addition, these chemicals include other materials indispensable to the construction of all types of aircraft and ships.

Tabulated below, by percentage, are the civilian end uses to which the various chemicals under allocation were allotted. The percentage figures show the relationship between the amount requested and the amount allotted. Where limitation orders govern an end use, however, the percentage figure indicates the proportion of the permitted usage which received raw material.

Acetic Anhydride

Granted in full for cellulose acetate plastics, aspirin, acetanilid, acetophenetidin, and all other uses for which it was requested except cellulose acetate yarn and staple fibre, which were reduced 15 percent.

Acrylic Resins

First-grade material was allocated in full for leather finishes, dentures, surgical equipment, industrial goggle lenses, fountain pen barrels, drafting instruments, and industrial instrument lenses. Second-grade and off-grade material

—*Continued on page 32*

—O-P-D—

Argentina Prohibits Edible Oils Exports

OPD Washington Bureau

Exports of all important edible vegetable oils normally produced in Argentina have been prohibited to assure sufficient supplies for domestic consumption, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture. Exports of sunflower-seed and its oil were prohibited May 6. Exports of peanuts, cottonseed, rapeseed, and their respective oils were prohibited June 1.

Present estimates indicate that the 1943 Argentine production of edible vegetable oils will amount to only about 112,000 metric tons, compared with 200,000 tons in 1942. The reduction is attributed in part to the severe drought which prevailed during late 1942 and early 1943, and partly to a reduction of about 10 percent in the total area sown to edible oilseed crops in 1942-43.

Only in recent years has the edible vegetable oil industry in Argentina shifted from an import to an export basis. In the late 1920's domestic production supplied only about one-third of the country's total requirements of

—*Continued on page 47*

—O-P-D—

Casein Sales Require Categorical Forms

OPD Washington Bureau

Suppliers of casein are required under an amendment to preference order M-307 to file with the War Production Board separate forms PD-601 for proposed deliveries to each type of customer. For the purposes of this requirement, the classes of primary products are listed as adhesives, coated paper (except wallpaper), gypsum, insecticides, leather finishes, plastics, rubber, wallpaper, other products (specify), resale (as casein), or inventory (as casein).

The amended order provides that a supplier prepare an original and three copies of each set of form PD-601 and forward the original and two copies to the WPB Chemicals Division, retaining a third copy for his files. Customers will continue to apply on form PD-600 for authorization to accept delivery or to use casein in any calendar quarter.

Gasoline Preferences For Industries Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

A complete revision, on the basis of the degree of essentiality, has been made in the list of industries to be accorded preferential treatment in the Eastern gasoline shortage area, was announced by the Office of Defense Transportation June 7, consequent to certification by the War Production Board. It replaces the original WPB list announced May 30.

Essential industries on the original list are recast, with some additions, into four groups: AA-1 (most critical); A-1 (very critical); A-2 (critical); and A-3 (important). As long as the supply of gasoline in the East remains critical, lesser amounts may be allocated to the lower rated industries than to the higher.

In announcing the revised list, ODT again emphasized that even those car-

—*Continued on page 47*

—O-P-D—

Chlorate Chemicals Control Is Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Allocations of chlorate chemicals were changed from a monthly to a quarterly basis June 7 by the War Production Board through amendment of general preference order M-171.

The amended order also provides for use of form PD-602 by producers and distributors in making applications for allocation. Formerly producers and distributors were required to schedule proposed deliveries on form PD-515 and customers were required to apply on form PD-516 for permission to accept delivery of chlorate chemicals. Hereafter a producer or distributor filing form PD-602 will obtain necessary information on primary product and end use from certificates filed with him by customers. Customers need not file any forms with WPB.

Specific authorization from WPB will not be required for the delivery by any supplier to any person in any calendar quarter of not more than 25 pounds of any chlorate chemical. Producers and distributors need not list individually any orders calling for 250 pounds or less. Such orders can be lumped into an aggregate amount for each use on form PD-602.

—*Continued on page 31*

Flaxseed Crop Expect Record Yield

Minneapolis, June 7, 1943.

Brilliant flaxseed crop prospects were indicated June 1 as consolidated reports of various private crop reporting agencies in the Northwest were analyzed. Officials of the Flax Institute of the United States are still conservative in their ideas on the final production figure to be realized but they are in general agreement with findings of the private reporters.

According to a survey made by the flax development committee of the Flax Institute the planted acreages in the North Central areas of the flax belt will equal or exceed early expectations and the total acreage of the country is expected to exceed 6,000,000. Reports from AAA chairmen in all districts were quite optimistic and it is possible that an even larger acreage figure exists; however, from current compilations — which are admittedly not complete—it appears that a 28 percent increase over 1942 acreages can be used as a basic figure.

Allowing for a yield of 8.2 bushels per acre the probable harvest of seed will exceed 50,900,000 bushels, will be much higher if weather and growing conditions are suitable. This is, of course, largely an objective figure, as it is yet too early to make any definite predictions as to yield, condition, and future weather conditions. However, the extremely large acreage of flax under cultivation—the crop is 90 pe-

—*Continued on page 40*

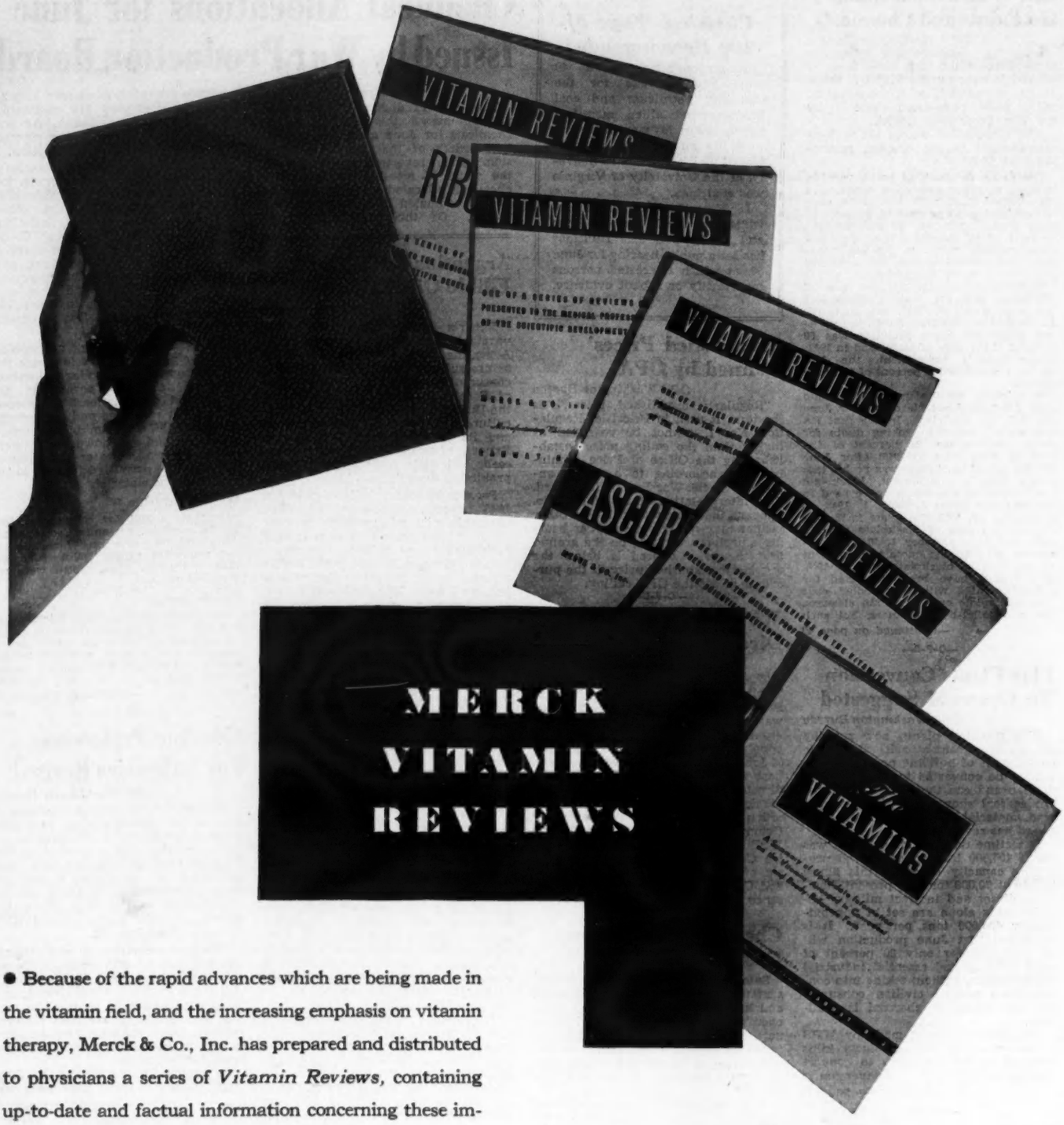
Flaxseed Imports Increase Expected

OPD Washington Bureau

Additional imports of linseed oil and flaxseed from the Argentine are expected during July, August and September, and the War Food Administration is requesting the linseed crushers' industry to provide information for a fair allocation of the supply.

The crushers' industry food advisory committee of the Food Distribution Administration, meeting recently in Washington, discussed plans for re-

—*Continued on page 43*



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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

June 11, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matter under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).			
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works	lb.	.11	—
5 and 10 gls., works	lb.	.14	—
Acetaldol (see Aldol).			
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.36	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	- .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	- .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.29	- .31
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27	- .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots	lb.	.37	—
dms., 25-lb. lots	lb.	.42	—
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots	lb.	.38	—
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots	lb.	.35	—
dms., 25-lb. lots	lb.	.40	—
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.35	—
Acetoacetanilide, bbl's., fib. dms., 75 lbs.	lb.	.49	—
smaller lots	lb.	.67	—
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd. E.*	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.07	—

*OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.90	- 1.25
5-dm. lots, works	lb.	1.00	—
5 gal. lots, works	lb.	1.25	—
Methyl (see M).			
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.09	—
dms.	lb.	1.06	- 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.60	—
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾	—
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.38	- 3.63
50%, bbls.	100 lbs.	5.56	- 5.83
70%, bbls.	100 lbs.	6.68	- 6.93
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.47	- 7.72
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.	100 lbs.	13.50	-13.75
99.5%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.93	—
USP, cbys.	100 lbs.	11.70	—
synth., CP., dms., works,	100 lbs.	12.50	-13.50
99.5%, bbls., works	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
dms., works	100 lbs.	9.25	- 9.75
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.25	- 6.93
USP XII, dms., works,	100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.44	- 4.69
36%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.86	- 5.11
60%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.60	- 7.85
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.28	- 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and casks are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[2] dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't	100 lbs.	.45	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.44	- .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.40	- .54

Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago, and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works	lb.	.31	—
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
tech., bbls.	lb.	.95	—
Arsenous[2] tech. (see Arsenic, White).			
USP, powd., dms., kgs.	lb.	.20	- .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] 1,000-ozs., dms.	oz.	1.00	—
500-ozs. lots, dms.	oz.	1.01	—
100-oz. lots, bots.	oz.	1.01	—
smaller lots, bots.	oz.	1.04	- 1.07
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works,	100 lbs.	1.60	—
10-25, E. works	100 lbs.	1.95	—
1-9, E. works	100 lbs.	2.35	—
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.43	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.44	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.47	—
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.54	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.55	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	- .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.55	- .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.56	- .57
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.59	- .60
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5%, cryst., (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton	99.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	111.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	116.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	109.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	121.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	126.00	—
bulk, frt. alld.	ton.	95.50	—
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.,	ton.	104.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	116.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	121.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	114.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	126.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	131.00	—

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
Broenner's, bbls.	lb.	1.11	—
Camphoric, cns.	lb.	6.95	- 7.00
Capric, dms.	lb.	.21½	Nom.
Caprylic, dms.	lb.	.27	- .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.	lb.	.20¾	- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.03½	- .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	—
Chromic,[2,5] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾	- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.	lb.	3.50	Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.23	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23½	- .26½
kgs.	lb.	.24	—
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.20	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.20½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23	- .24
kgs.	lb.	.21½	—

Citric acid powd., ½c. higher. Chi., and St. Louis deliveries, ¼c. higher than cryst. prices. Chi. and St. Louis, ½c. higher than spot. Allocation effective July 1.

Cleve's, bbls.	lb.	.65	—
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.	lb.	.18½	Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms.	lb.	.14	- .14½
tanks	lb.	.13½	—
Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	gal.	.81	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	—
tanks	gal.	.75	—
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11	- .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., ton lots	lb.	.27	—
smaller lots	lb.	.28	- .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.	lb.	1.27	- 1.30
fib. dms.	lb.	1.34	—
technical, bbls.	lb.	1.05	- 1.13
Gamma, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.12	—
kegs, 100 lbs.	lb.	.13	—
dmjn.	lb.	.21	— .23
H, bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.	lb.	2.42	- 2.44
5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.57	—
57%, bots.	lb.	2.90	—
Hydrobromic, dil., 10%, cbys.	lb.	.20	—
concentrated, 34%, cbys.	lb.	.35	—
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb.	.80	- 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.08	- .09
48%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.12	—
52%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.12½	—
60%, rubber dms., works	lb.	.13½	—
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.	lb.	.06	- .09
Hypophosphorous, USP, 30%, djns.	lb.	.75	- .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.12½	—
5 to 19	lb.	.13	—
1 to 4	lb.	.13½	—
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more,	lb.	.24¼	—
1 to 4	lb.	.24¾	—
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.14¼	—
5 to 10 cbys.	lb.	.14¾	—
1 to 4 cbys.	lb.	.15¼	—
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	6.30	—
l.c.l., bbls., works,	100 lbs.	6.55	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	8.55	—
USP XI 85%, cbys.	lb.	.54	- .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.	lb.	.52	- .55
Lauric, dict., tech., dms.	lb.	.20	Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.	lb.	.21¾	- .22¼
Maleic, powd., dms.	lb.	.30	—
anhydride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Malic, powd., kgs.	lb.	.47	—
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.05	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.05	- .06
sulphuric unit	lb.	.0085	- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.17	—
purified, bbls.	lb.	.20	—
Monosulphonic, bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	1.85	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	2.45	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.05	—
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
tanks, E. works	ton	22.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
tanks, E. works	ton	32.00	—
CP, dealer, cbys.	lb.	.06½	—
6-lb. bots.	lb.	.17½	—
consumers, cbys.	lb.	.08	—
6-lb. bots.	lb.	.19	—
Myristic, dist., dms.	lb.	.19	- .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-280 acidity, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .15
tanks, works	lb.	.10	- .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 1,000-lb. lots,	lb.	5.00	—
100-lb. fib	lb.	5.15	—
50-lb. fib	lb.	5.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.30	- 5.50
Acid, nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works,	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., 25, E. works	100 lbs.	5.25	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	5.95	—
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
Western works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.	lb.	.11½	—
7-lb. bots.	lb.	.21½	—
consumers, cbys.	lb.	.15	—
7-lb. lots	lb.	.28	—
Oleic (see Oil, red).			
Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).			
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
10,000 lbs.	lb.	.11½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.12½	—
Palm oil,[5] white dist., dms.	lb.	.13	- .13¼
tanks	lb.	.12¼	—
Paraminobenzoic, cns.	lb.	1.40	—
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.	lb.	.72	—
Phenylacetic, bots.	lb.	1.85	- 3.00
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.35	- 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.25	- 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	6.25	- 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area	100 lbs.	4.00	—
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.75	- 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.10	- 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.00	- 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	8.00	- 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area	100 lbs.	4.75	—
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.	lb.	.10½	—
10 cbys., to c.l.	lb.	.11½	—
2 to 9 cbys.	lb.	.12	—
single cbys.	lb.	.13	—
70-lb. cbys.	lb.	.10½	—
25 cbys. to c.l.	lb.	.11¼	—
5 to 24 cbys.	lb.	.12	—
1 to 4 cbys.	lb.	.13	—
10% dilut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.07	- .07½
Picramic, kgs.	lb.	.65	- .70
Picric, bbls.	lb.	.35	—
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.	lb.	1.45	—
cns.	lb.	1.62	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.10	- 2.15
resub., dms.	lb.	2.60	- 2.65
Pyroligenous, bbls., dlvd. E.	gal.	.25	—
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
tech., dms., works	lb.	.32	- .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.33	—
smaller lots	lb.	.35	- .42
USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28	—
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.33	—
smaller lots	lb.	.37	- .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.65	- .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.	lb.	.17¾	- .18¼
Stearic,[5] double-press., bgs.	lb.	.15¾	- .16¾
single press, bgs.	lb.	.15¾	- .16¾
triple press, bgs.	lb.	.18¾	- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.	lb.	.75	—
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works	lb.	1.60	- 1.63
tech., dms., works	lb.	.17	—
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.25	—
l.c.l., 25 up, works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	1.60	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	2.20	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	13.00	—
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	16.50	—
98%, tanks, works	ton.	17.50	—
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.	lb.	.06½	—
9-lb. bots.	lb.	.15½	—
consumers, cbys.	lb.	.08	—
9-lb. bots.	lb.	.17	—
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works.	ton.	19.50	—
Tannic,[5] tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.71	- .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.33	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.13	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.15	—
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.70½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.71	—
kgs.	lb.	.71½	—
Tobias, bbls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	2.94	- 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	2.86	—
Aconite leaves, bls.	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Root, bls.	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.	oz.	23.00	-28.00
15-gr. vials	vial	1.00	—
cryst., bots.	oz.	42.00	-48.00
15-gr. vials	vial	1.60	—
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.39½	—
5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.40	—
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works	lb.	.40½	—
1 dm. to 1 ton, works	lb.	.41	—
tankcars, frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anh., dms.	lb.	.33	—
hyd., dms.	lb.	.32	—
Agar,[5]	lb.	3.50	—
San Diego, Cal.	lb.	3.00	—
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).			
light, dms., Chicago	lb.	.65	- .70
Egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.80	—
tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.45	—
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.141	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.151	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.131	—
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09	—
Benzyl, cns.	lb.	.65	- .75
dms.	lb.	.63	—
Butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld., [6]East.	lb.	.11¾	- .15¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- .15¾
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	- .14¾

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling ½c. per pound higher.

Alcohol, butyl, secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss.	lb.	.091	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.096	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.083	—
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l.	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13	—
tanks	lb.	.11	—
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.80	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	3.00	—
Denatured,[1,2,5] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E.	gal.	.84½	—
19 dms., wks., E.	gal.	.85½	—
1 to 18 dms., wks., E.	gal.	.89½	—
CD14, tanks, E., divd.	lb.	.80	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.62	—
19 bbls., E. works.	gal.	.64	—
1 to 18 bbls., E. works.	gal.	.67	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.50	—

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.	gal.	.60	—
19 bbls., works, E.	gal.	.62	—
1 to 18 bbls., works, E.	gal.	.65	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.48	—
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).			
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls.	gal.	.61½	—
19 bbls.	gal.	.63½	—
1 to 18 bbls.	gal.	.66½	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.49½	—
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. wks.	gal.	.62½	—
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works.	gal.	.66	—
1 to 18, E. works.	gal.	.69	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.50½	—

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., wks.	gal.	.55½	—
19 dms., to c.l.	gal.	.57½	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.60½	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.51	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, aceteone-free, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11½	- .14¼
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.11¾	- .15
tanks, divd.	lb.	.10¼	- .13¼
tech., dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11	- .13½
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.11½	- .14
tanks, divd.	lb.	.10	- .12¼
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf. dms., c.l.	gal.	11.94½	—
19 dms.	gal.	11.98	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	12.01	—
tanks	gal.	11.90	—
absolute dms., c.l.	gal.	11.90	—
19 dms.	gal.	12.50¼	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	12.66	—

Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- .35
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).			
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works	lb.	.0860	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0760	—
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd.	gal.	.66¼	—
55 gals., c.l., divd.	gal.	.69	—
l.c.l., divd.	gal.	.42½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.34	—
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd.	gal.	.65	—
55 gals., c.l., divd.	gal.	.44	—
l.c.l., divd.	gal.	.47	—
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.37½	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).			
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls.	lb.	.65	- .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis,	lb.	.60	- .65
Propyl, normal, dm. wks.	gal.	.67	- .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N.Y.	lb.	.46	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.44	- .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.	lb.	.55	—
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works.	gal.	.70	- .72
Aldol, dms., works	lb.	.13	- .15
denat., grd., dms.	gal.	1.20	—
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	.70	- .85
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.	lb.	.79	- 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.22	Nom.
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.24	- .25
Curacao, kgs.	lb.	.70	- .75
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.60	- .61
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	5.45	- 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52	—
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.52	—
Alphaterpineol, denat., grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight,	lb.	.17	—
Alphatocopherol, amp.	gram.	1.00	- 1.10
Althea root, bls.	lb.	.68	- .76
Alum, ammonia,[5] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16	- .18
gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.00	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25	—
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.40	—
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40	—

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

Alum, potash, gran., bbls., wks., 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd. lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd. lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms. c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 22 deg., cbys., c.l., works. lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9¼% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .17¾- —
contract, wks. lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms. lb. .20¾- —
contract, wks. lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .73 - —
contract, wks. lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms. lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls. lb. .28 - .36
Resinate, precip., dms. lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., ship't. lb. .52 - .57½
ink, dms., ship't pt. lb. .67 - .72½
standard, dms., ship't pt. lb. .24 - .29¼
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., ship't pt. lb. .89 - .94½
litho, dms., same basis lb. .53 - .58¼
standard, dms., ship't pt. lb. .55 - .60½
rubber comp., dms., ship't pt., lb. .36 - .41½
unpolished, stand., dms., ship't pt. lb. .32 - .37¼
varnish, stand., dms., ship't pt. lb. .36 - .41½
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanel, cns., dms., wks. lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms. lb. 4.00 - —
bots. lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyls., works, frt. equal. ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls. lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys. lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l. lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms. lb. .0533- .0614
Bichromate, bbls. lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls. lb. .31 - .35
dms. lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms. lb. .08½- .09¼
cns. lb. .14¾- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal)
USP, gran., bbls., fib, dms., kgs. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots. lb. 3.71 - —
jars lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. lb. 12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs. lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs. lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 24% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario ton. 47.65 -48.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs. lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs. lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls. lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, N.F., dms., kgs. lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms. lb. .34 - —
paste dms. lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., wks. lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
red, 48%, cbys., works lb. .08 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
yellow, 35%, cbys., works lb. .08 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms. lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls. lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Miss. R. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. lb. .73 - .90
Benzoate, cns. lb. 2.75 - —

Amyl chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
tanks, works. lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .102 - —
tanks, works. lb. .08¼- —
Nitrite, USP, bots. lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., wks. lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works. lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots. lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works. lb. .52¼- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
tanks, works. lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalene, mixed, crude, dms., works. lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
Anethol, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .35 - .50
import, natural, bls. lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Aniline oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .10¼- —
Salt, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs. lb. .30 - .30½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .38 - .38½
Star lb. .49½- .50
Syrian, bgs. lb. .28½- .29
Turkish, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Anisic aldehyde, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto[6] paste, bxs. lb. .24 - .29
Seed, bgs. lb. .06 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works. lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys. lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,6] bulk, c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67% cs. lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs. lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Salt, 55%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River. lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton. lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .23 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots. oz. 11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 62.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Root, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
bbls. lb. .10¾- .11
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.58 - —
jars lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls., lb. .52 - .55
bots. lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs. lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs. lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis ton. 53.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. .05¼- .12
process form, bgs., wks. lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines. ton. 30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J. lb. .10¼- —
California, dms., c.l. ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, N. Y. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 65.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., c.l., refinery, N.J. or Ill. lb. .11 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines. ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis. ton. 25.50 - —
brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis. ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis. ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis. ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines. ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas, refinery. ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery. ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery. ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots. oz. 3.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms. lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 63.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs. lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd., ton. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 113.00 - —
Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Barium dioxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .12 - .18
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works. lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks. lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots. lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .09½- .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis. ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis. ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines. ton. 18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines. ton. 6.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines. ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works. ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms. lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] 90%, dms., works. gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal. gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, works. gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works. lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns. lb. .50 Nom.
dms. lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots. lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots. lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidin acetone, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. 32.50 -36.50
Hydrochloride, cns. lb. 32.50 -36.50
Sulphate, cns. lb. 22.50 -36.50
Berberis root, bls. lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib., dms., works. lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs., works. lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots. lb. 3.00 - —
jars lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots. lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots. lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots. lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots. lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs. lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots. lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms. lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns. lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.79 - —
fib., dms. lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns. lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots. lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms. lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., bots. lb. 1.20 - 1.33
lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms. lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns. lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots. lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms. lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots. lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 3.40 - —
cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, alld. East. lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08¼- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[6] beads, comp., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., works. lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse. lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls. lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls. lb. .05¾- —
kegs lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls. lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls. lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —

Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bbls., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks., ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[1] dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs., unit-ton. 4.95 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.38 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.60 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
potash, C.P., bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic lb. 3.50 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg., grades, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls. lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefing root, bls. lb. .30 - .80
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton. 57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis ton. 31.00 - —
meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 20% phos., bgs., E. works ton. 37.50 - —
Chicago, works ton. 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works. ton. 47.00 - —
Chicago works ton. 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks. ton. 38.50 - —
Chicago works ton. 37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls. lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld. ton. 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld. ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol lb. 4.80 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., works lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02¾- —
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works lb. .06¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .09¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., wks. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks., lb. .06 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y., Jb. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis lb. .0533- —
Pittsburgh lb. .05 - —
bbls., ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle lb. .05¼- —
ex whse. Los Angeles lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works, lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns. oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns. oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, b... lb. .25 - .30

Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .90 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .82 - .84
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[1,9] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1240- .1575
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1225- .1675
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1115- .1475
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .00 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[9] dms., frt. alld E. of St. Louis...lb. .20½- .21½
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cans., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.85
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -35.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
Liquor, basis 40%, tanks, whse., ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -35.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .82 - —
dms.....lb. .57 - .58
cns.....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms.....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. pap. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.46.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
luminous, tins, works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 2.96
bots.....lb. 3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .85 - .90
slabs, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .43½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .54
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .83 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .75 - .76
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .55 - .56
natural, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52

Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .285 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .90 - —

Carbon tetrachloride, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l.....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.H., N.J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.46 - 1.50
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .96 - .98
Ceylon, cs.....lb. .95 - .97
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .29 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l...lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't pts.. lb. .21 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .21½- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .21¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .22½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis. lb. .22¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .23¼- —
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.

Cassia, Batavia, shortstick....lb. .53 Nom.
broken.....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bakts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs.. c.l., wks.ton.19.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -15.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 2.80 - —
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
French.....lb. 1.02 Nom.
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.. lb. .35 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
Chalk, precip., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.lb. .90 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID

CLEANING
ETCHING
for CATALYTIC PROCESSES
BLEACHING

Seven Strengths Available

Anhydrous HF
80%
71-75%
60%
52%
48%
30%

● Specify Penn Salt hydrofluoric acid for cleaning stainless steel—for etching and polishing of fine glass—for catalytic process requiring such a reagent—for frosting electric light bulbs—as an aid in straw bleaching processes—and for any of many other industrial uses.

Depend upon Penn Salt hydrofluoric acid to meet your most exacting requirements. It can be supplied in six strengths for domestic users—30%, 48%, 52%, 60%, 80%, and Anhydrous HF. For export, there is 71-75% acid. In strengths up to and including 60%, hydrofluoric acid is shipped in rubber drums. In strengths of 60% to and including 80%, it is shipped in steel drums. Anhydrous HF is shipped in cylinders and tank cars.

ANHYDROUS HF—We are pioneer manufacturers of Anhydrous HF. This acid is used in the alkylation process for the manufacture of high octane gasoline and in many other new catalytic processes.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, 7, PA.

NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • MINNEAPOLIS • WYANDOTTE • TACOMA

Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va. .ton.35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt. .ton.35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis. .ton.32.50 - —
Penn. .ton.34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls. .lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works. .lb. .0285- —
tanks, works .lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan .lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. .ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works .ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works .ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.12.50 - —
import, white, jump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila. .ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., c.l., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars .lb. .93 - .98
dms. .lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[4] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works. lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works .lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l. .lb. .05¼- —
contracts .lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. .100 lbs. 1.75 - —

Chlorine, liquid, tanks, multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald. .100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms. .lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms. .lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld. .lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld. .lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse. .lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex-whse. .lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs. .lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs. .lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works .ton.16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works. .ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot. .lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[5] red, quill, USP. 10 in., cs. .lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs. .lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs. .lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. .oz. .89 + .13½*
Cinchonidine, sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. .oz. .53 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. .oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs. .oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. .oz. .42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots. .lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. .lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls. .lb. .62½ Nom.
chips, bgs. .lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns. .lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] cns., dms., jars. .lb. .98 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms. .lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms. .lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar .lb. .20½- .21
Clover tops, red, bgs. .lb. .29 - .30
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works. .lb. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works .dm. 8.75 - —
tanks, works .gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works. .bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works .bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works .gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works. .bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works .bbl. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works. .dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
fead grade, 49.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs. .lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works .lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls. .lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms. .lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms. .lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs. .lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls. .lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs. .lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs. .lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused A, bbls. lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls. .lb. .16 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls. .lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls. .lb. .16 - —
precip., dms., dlvd. .lb. .38½- —
Sulphate,[6] dms. .lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs. .lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs. .lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns. .oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs. .lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs. .lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt. .lb. .25 - —
Cocilliana bark, bgs. .lb. .20 - .21
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs. .oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. .oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs. .oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. .oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls. .lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls. .lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns. .oz.38.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed. .lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms. .lb. .19½- .20½
cns. .lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms. .lb. .21 - .22
cns. .lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls. .lb. .85 - .86
Colombo root, bls. .lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs. .lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs. .lb. .14 - .15
Conium leaves, bls. .lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, .lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns. .lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd. .lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .26 - .30
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls. .lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls. .lb. .23½- .24
crystals, bbls. .lb. .12 - .14¾
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls. .lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots. .lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic .lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls. .lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls. .lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works. .lb. .19½- .28¾
red, com'l, kgs. .lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs. .lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., bbls. .lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works. .100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs. .100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs. .100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs. .100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works. .100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums. .100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works. .ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works. .ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks. .100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works. .100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works. .ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs. .lb. .11½ Nom.
Morocco, bgs. .lb. .12 Nom.
Cornsilk, bls. .lb. .23 - .24
Cornsugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l. .100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Cornsyrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. .100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l. .100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[5] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more. .lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more. .lb. 2.34 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. .lb. .15 - .17
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd. .unit-ton. 1.60 - —
meal, 8%, S. E. mills. .ton.38.60 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib. 5 lbs. or more. .lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots. .lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls. .lb. .70 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls. .lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't. .lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls. .lb. .58 - —
kgs. .lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots. .lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms. .lb. .85 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys. .lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar solut., tanks, whs. .gal. .141 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots. .lb. .80 - .77
Oil, crude, tanks, works. .gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works. .gal. .26 - —
tanks, works. .gal. .18 - .18½
Pine, dms. .gal. .23 - —
Cresol,[6] special resin grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. .lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis. .lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis. .lb. .08¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald. .lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis. .lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis. .lb. .10 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 97% 53 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works. .lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works. .lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots. .100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. .lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works. .lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[2,b] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls. .lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs. .lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs. .lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls. .lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs. .lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs. .lb. .15 - .15½
Morocco, bgs. .lb. .16½ Nom.
Persian, bgs. .lb. .15 - .15½
Cyanamide,[2,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts. .unit-ton. 1.52½- —
gran., fertilizer mixing grade, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont. .unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyanide-chloride mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms. .lb. .10¾- —
slabs, dms. .lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms. .lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks, lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works. .lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd. gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls. .lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls. .lb. .26 - .33
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd. .lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls. .lb. .21 - .22
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls. .lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls. .lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls. .lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago. .100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., Chicago. .100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., Chi. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., Chicago. .100 lbs. 4.20 - —

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—AT 6 MILES A MINUTE!

MEET the fighter that's blasting the Axis out of the sky! It rockets along at better than 400 miles an hour . . . powered by a liquid-cooled engine. Ethylene glycol (permanent anti-freeze to you!) is an important factor in its cooling system.

Chlorine, prime processing agent in the manufacture of ethylene glycol, is but one of the many Mathieson products which are contributing directly to the production of war materials. To mention only a few of the essential war uses of Mathieson chlorine, it plays an important part in the manufacture of aluminum . . . plastics . . . synthetic rubber . . . petroleum products and high explosives. Other basic "war chemicals", manufactured by The Mathieson Alkali Works and supplied directly to war industries or to our armed forces, include caustic soda, ammonia, soda ash, carbon dioxide and calcium hypochlorite. A highly mobile, dry chlorine carrier, calcium hypochlorite is used extensively at training centers and other military establishments to combat the deadly menace of waterborne diseases.

In a larger sense, Mathieson Chemicals are fighting a menace greater and more deadly than any the world has ever known—the arrogant, over-weening ambitions of the Axis tyrants, men without conscience and without mercy. Until they are removed forever from the high places of evil, there can be no let-up in the pace of war production here at Mathieson.

For outstanding achievement in the production of war materials.

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LIQUID CHLORINE . . . SODA ASH . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS and AQUA . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS

Dextrin, corn, white, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Diamyl sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.86.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
import., Algerian, bgs., c.l.ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f. lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Dibutyl Phthalate,[6] cns., works.....lb. .23½— dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2000- .2070
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2050- .2120
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1900- .1970
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l.....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks.....lb. .2020- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamino ethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½— —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½— .24½
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½— —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½— —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½— —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .57 - .60
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .10 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11½— .12
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2020- .2050
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluoiguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks.....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks.....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns.....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenyliguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi,[6] bgs.....ton.80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns...lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns...lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.55 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.13.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.13.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

36	Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65	- .70
40	Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	- 1.00
53	Victoria violet	lb.	.80	- 1.00
165	Lake red C	lb.	.70	- .80
170	Fast red A[6]	lb.	.56	- .60
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	- .90
189	Lake red R, powd	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	- .42
204	Chrome black A	lb.	.42	- .45
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	- 2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	- .80
280	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	- 1.00
290	Chrome black F	lb.	.85	- .88
304	Paper yellow	lb.	.83	- .90
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	- .85
326	Direct cast scarlet	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
365	Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58	- .70
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
394	Direct violet N	lb.	.80	- .85
401	Developed black BHN	lb.	.45	- .60
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	- .70
415	Direct orange B	lb.	.60	- .70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	- .73
420	Direct brown M	lb.	.55	- .57
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	- .67
495	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	- .50
502	Direct ascrin G	lb.	.75	- .80
512	Direct blue RD	lb.	.90	- 1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	- 1.00
529	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	- 1.00
581	Direct black EW	lb.	.50	- .54
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35	- .45
592	Direct green B	lb.	.50	- .55
594	Direct green G	lb.	.50	- .55
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.88	- 1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70	- .73
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35	- .50
1177	Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15	- .18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	- 1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	- .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	- 1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	- .50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	- —
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.33	- .54
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	- .50
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	- .50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	- .80

Black:—
885 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Brown:—
Brown.....lb. 1.15 - —

Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green.....lb. .75 - —

Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
238 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 5c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin.....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G....lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
832 Bismarck brown R....lb. .47 - .62
798 Phosphin.....lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
797 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .66 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .21 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

D ... for Malmstrom's Nimco Brand of Neutral and Common DEGRAS

E ... for EXCELLENT Quality without Paying a Premium Price

G ... for GRAND Results in a Wide Variety of Industrial Usages

R ... for RESEARCH that Has Made Nimco Degras 9 Ways Better

A ... for Low ASH and Moisture Content plus Controlled Color

S ... for Availability to *Any* SPECIFICATION

1. LOW MOISTURE
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3. MINIMUM ODOR
4. CONTROLLED COLOR
5. UNIFORM QUALITY
6. UNIFORM TEXTURE
7. CONTROLLED VISCOSITY
8. CONTROLLED MELTING POINT
9. AVAILABLE TO *ANY* SPECIFICATION

America's No. 1 Choice Because It's 9 WAYS BETTER

MALMSTROM NIMCO BRAND DEGRAS NEUTRAL & COMMON

N. I. MALMSTROM & CO.

America's Largest Suppliers of { DEGRAS • Neutral and Common • WOOL GREASES / LANOLIN • Anhydrous U.S.P. • Hydrous U.S.P. • Absorption Base • Technical

47 LOMBARDY STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

STOCKS CARRIED IN • CLEVELAND • CHICAGO • KANSAS CITY • MINNEAPOLIS

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Red:—
79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[5].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Cresein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
690 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
691 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
680 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - -

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
imported .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .18 - .19
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins. oz. .95 - 1.45
syth., USP, anhyd., bots., 100 sxs..oz. .65 - —
hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Baltc., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anaesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks .....lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1290
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼ - .12¼
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27¾- .90
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] sta., pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylene, dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, same basis, E. of Rockies..lb. .0743- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol[6], dms., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N. C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs. ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennelseed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .0085- .1020
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white,[6] cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.25 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12½- .18
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..net ton.33.00 - —
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.36.20 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines..net-ton.25.00 -28.00
No. 2 lump or washed gravel, 85.5%, c.l., Ky. and Ill. mines, or barge delivery, Ohio River landings....ton.25.00 -28.00
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines..ton.12.50 - —
imp., c.l., bgs.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dums., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases, lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks, gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Group 3, 72-74 octans, tanks, gal. .05⅞- .06
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
natural, 26-70, tanks..gal. .03⅜- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .51
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms..lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .28 - .29
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l. same basis. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls. c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
Glue, hide, 428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 20% or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,6] c.p., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd, zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo.

Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms. .....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Chloride, acid, brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots. .....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 4.95 - 5.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.20 - 5.35
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80% passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08⅜- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis. lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08⅝- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss.; N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks., lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
strained, cs. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Wood, bls. .....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum Accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .17½- .18
powd., bbls.....lb. .26 - .28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs. .....lb. .60 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Gum, copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse. lb. .55⅝- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15⅝- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
35, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
37, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10⅝- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅜- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12⅝- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅞- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05⅝- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
Pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅜- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22⅜- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11⅜- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16⅜- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅜- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, baks., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅜- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¼- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11⅛- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
whse, entry point, c.l., lb. .08⅜- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bsks., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13⅜- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .08⅜- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .23⅜- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅜- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ½c. to ½c. higher.

Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35⅜- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .25⅜- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅜- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅜- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅜- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅜- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l...lb. .30⅜- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅜- —

Gum dammar l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Elemi,[1] cns. .....lb. .09¼- .00⅝
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09⅜- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe., cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20⅝- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20⅝- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis.. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —

Gum kauri, l.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 6.65 Nom.

Gum, myrrh, USP, cs.	lb.	.75 -	.76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.11½-	.12
tears, cs.	lb.	.18 -	.35
Opium (see O).			
Red gum (see Gum, accroides).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.97½-	—
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.30 -	1.35
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.75 -	4.00
No. 3, cs.	lb.	1.10 -	1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.06 -	—
powdered	lb.	.07¼-	—
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	22.65 -	—
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25 -	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25 -	—
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	17.00 -	—
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	21.45 -	—
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 -	—
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 -	—
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 -	—
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 -	—
Stucco, paper bags., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Saltville, Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Terra Alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y.	lb.	12.00 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla.	ton.	12.00 -	—

H

Hawthorn, berries, bgs.	lb.	.55 -	.60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	3.25 -	3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46 -	.47
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	.52 -	.53
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1	lb.	.34 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.30 -	—
No. 3	lb.	.28 -	—
No. 4	lb.	.26 -	—
No. 5	lb.	.24 -	—
paste, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.14½-	—
No. 2	lb.	.13½-	—
No. 3	lb.	.12½-	—
Hemlock bark extract,[6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
tanks, works	lb.	No stocks	
Hempseed, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	1.40 -	1.75
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.23 -	.24
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 -	—
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10 -	—
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 -	—
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10½-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals., Group 3	gal.	.55 -	—
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.10 -	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.32 -	—
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.33 -	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, [illegible] basis		[illegible]	
fib. ctns., same basis.	lb.	.40 -	—
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 -	—
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10½-	.11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals., Group 3	gal.	.55 -	—
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	37.50	-42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago.	unit.	4.35 -	4.50
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.48 -	1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.10 -	.12
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Hydrastine, bots.	oz.	20.00 -	—
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00 -	—
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	29.00 -	—
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots.	bot.	1.95 -	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofluramide, dms., fib. cns., works.	lb.	.30 -	.40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾-	.04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal.	lb.	.16 -	.18¾
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90 -	.94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	6.25 -	7.50
dms., extra, ret'able, divd.	lb.	4.50 -	—
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram.		4.50 -	—
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	20.00	-37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	20.00	-37.50
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	20.00	-37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.42 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.34 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.24 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.19 -	—

I

Iceland moss, bls.	lb.	1.45 -	1.50
Ichthammol, N.F., bots.	lb.	4.30 -	4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14 -	2.20
synth., paste, bbls.	lb.	.16½-	.19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½-	.85
Indium metal	oz.	12.50 -	—
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	26.50	-27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.67 -	—
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island.	lb.	1.35 -	1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars	lb.	2.00 -	2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95 -	4.10
jars	lb.	4.20 -	—
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	1.75 -	1.85
powd., bgs.	lb.	1.85 -	1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26 -	.28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.38 -	.50
powd.	lb.	.52 -	.53
Iron acetate, solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17 -	—
50 lbs., djns.	lb.	.18 -	—
liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.03 -	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.04 -	—
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65 -	6.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05 -	.06
bags, works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.07½-	.08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls.	lb.	.07½-	—
kegs	lb.	.08½-	—
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06½-	.07½
djns.	lb.	.07½-	—
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls.	lb.	.72 -	.75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84 -	.87
scales	lb.	.77 -	.80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.30 -	3.39
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.40 -	3.49
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52 -	3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18 -	3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.	lb.	.53 -	.59
cbys.	lb.	.39 -	.40
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½-	.04
Oxalate, powd., kgs., pearls, cns.	lb.	.82 -	—
powd., cns.	lb.	.52 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.47 -	.49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).			
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns.	lb.	.54 -	.57
scales, cns.	lb.	.59 -	.62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.59 -	.62
scales, cns.	lb.	.64 -	.67
Reduced, 99% kgs.	lb.	.65 -	.75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½-	.08
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls.	lb.	.32 -	.35
scales, dms.	lb.	.44 -	.47
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½-	—
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½-	.26½
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.	lb.	.0680-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.0760-	—
Propionate, dms., works.	lb.	.102 -	—
Isopentane, dms., works.	gal.	.45 -	.55
Isophorone, dms., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	.12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
tanks	lb.	.04½-	—
Isopropylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.35 -	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.62
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.52 -	.53
resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85 -	—
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90 -	—
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.55

K

Kamala, tins.	lb.	.39 -	.40
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.24
Kerosene at refinery:—			
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bik, tank.	gal.	.04⅝-	—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.	gal.	.071 -	—
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.	gal.	.04½-	.04⅝
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tank.	gal.	.04½-	—
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.07 -	.079½
46 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.068⅝-	.069¼
47 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.067⅝-	.0705
San Francisco, tanks.	gal.	.11½-	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.15

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.90
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[1,6] city, trcs.	100 lbs.	13.80 -	—
Western, choice, trcs.	100 lbs.	13.80 -	—
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	3.75 -	4.00
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.26
Leaves, cyprus, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Greek, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.15½
Spanish	lb.	.32 -	.33
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80 -	.85
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.70 -	.75
select, bls.	lb.	.90 -	.95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).			
Acetate,[6] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l.	lb.	.05¾-	.06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 -	.06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½-	.12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.22½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	.23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11 -	.11½
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½-	.12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16 -	.20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	.20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	.22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	.22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21 -	.25
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	.25½

Inside column represents maximum prices set up by OPA to manufacturers or distributors; outside column to all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.07¼-	—
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.07¾-	—
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49 -	—
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots.	lb.	2.80 -	—
jars	lb.	2.69 -	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	—
Metal (see quotations in market report).			
Metallic paste, works.	lb.	.19⅝-	.21¼
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23 -	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17⅝-	—
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Other points.	lb.	.09 -	—

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Formic Acid
Potassium Metabisulfite
Sodium Sulfite
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Lead, red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash....lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l., lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls., c.l.....lb. .12 - .14
6%, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¾- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¾- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .29 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41 - .55
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .37½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .12 - .13
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J...ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-magnesia-nitrogen 20.5% N. bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 8.25
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Linseed meal,[1] bulk, works, c.l. ton.40.00 - —
sacked, same basis, c.l..ton.43.50 - —
pea-size and pellets, same basis, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls. 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Lithium fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -38.00
Logweed, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .50 - .51
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
West Indian, cs.....lb. .75 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb .26 -
Magnesia carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
kgs.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
kgs.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld., on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting, and Valley Forge. Freight allowed, on l.c.l., incl. dlvd., storedoor.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .25 - .50
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .82 - .85
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).

TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO

Looking for a Fast-Bodying Oil?

Look into

TIO OIL

The New "Activated" Linseed Oil

NO oil can fit *all* formulations and product price requirements. "Seven-Ten" doesn't claim to. But one thing is sure: Now that Tung, Oiticica, Perilla and other oils are on the unobtainable or scarce list, it will be worth your while to try this new, fast-bodying oil which is being so favorably received all around.

Seven-Ten Oil is not only available but it comes in V, Z3 and 10-M viscosities, with the following typical characteristics and properties:

	Viscosity V	Viscosity Z3	Viscosity 10-M
Viscosity in Poises	9	46	600
Specific Gravity—15.5° C.	.9675	.9695	.9750
Weight per gal. (lbs.)	8.01	8.03	8.07
Gallons per lb.	.1248	.1245	.1239
Acid Number	12	14	16
Iodine Number	143	134	110
Refractive Index	1.4881	1.4910	1.4918
Color (G)	14	14	15
Gel Time at 565° F.	99 Min.	55 Min.	20 Min.

The above gel times give a good idea of the bodying rates of Seven-Ten Oil. The time-saving feature of this oil is shown further by the following direct comparison made with linseed oil of Z2 viscosity in processing batches of ester gum general purpose varnishes.

Base Oil	Processing Time	Varnish Visc. (G-H)
TIO OIL, V	90 min.	U
TIO OIL, Z3	62 min.	W-
TIO OIL, 10-M	24 min.	X
Linseed Oil, Z2	114 min.	V

In each case, ester gum was heated with 80 gallons of the base oil to 600° F and held for a hot paddle string, checked with 20 gallons base oil, and thinned to 66% non-volatile.

Seven-Ten is *all* linseed oil—it contains no other rapid bodying oils or special resin. Fast-bodying, quick-setting, hard through drying, requiring no unusual technique or special equipment in handling, it is proving very attractive to manufacturers of varnishes, flats and enamels.

For complete information and test samples, address nearest branch office.

New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston (National-Boston Lead Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.), Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Brothers Co.)

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Magnesium silicofluoride, bbls..lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots.....lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .33 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cns., cs.....lb. .40 - .42
Magnesite, cal., dom., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.56.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned, dom.,[2] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .24½ - —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
84-87%, bbls., 5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
⅛, 4 tons, works....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works, ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots...lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls., lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½ - .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., ton lots, works..lb. .11¼ - —
single dms., works.....lb. .11½ - —
feed grade, 17-50%, bgs., c.l., lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½ - —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.....ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, c.l..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½ - —
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs.....ton.60.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Mannitol,[2] com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .55 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.12.00 -30.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.15.00 -25.00
Marjoram,[1] Chilean, to arrive, bls..lb. .42 - .44
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .39 - .62
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .26
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 2.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails.....lb. 2.00 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.02 - —
5lb. dms.....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.08
Iodide,[3] red, NF, 5-lb. lots..lb. 4.66 - 4.71
100-lb. 5lb. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
5lb. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[3] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, 5lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
red,[3] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[3] 5-lb. cns.lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.95
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb .10¼ - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 25 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5¼x5¼ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5¼x5½ in...pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 22K, 5¼x5¾ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 5¼x5¾ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[6] kgs...lb. .65 - —
Metatolylenediamine,[6] kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, E. of Miss. R., dms., c.l. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l. .....gal. .73 - .76
tanks .....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included.
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.

Synthetic,[2,6] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½ - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36½ - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .35½ - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½ - —
3, divd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .33½ - .50½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .32 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .33½ - —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, C.P., 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss....lb. .10¼ - .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½ - .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .09½ - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½ - —

Methyl acetate, tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½ - .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .07½ - .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld...lb. .29½ - —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .68 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .64½ - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½ - —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½ - —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½ - —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .53 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½ - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½ - —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .56 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .56½ - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots.....lb. 2.30 - 2.50
35-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .38 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 30-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
cns.....lb. .37 - .40
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, specl. vis. (4,000 cps.), 5lb. cns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), 5lb. cns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .52 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works....lb. .60 - —
Methylcyclonexane, 99-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .22 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works..lb. .15 - .22
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., tech., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½ - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., crrst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Millwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...ton.11.00 - —
160 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
200 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, c.l.....ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, c.l.....ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., ...ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] paint or lacquer, c.l. lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼ - —
paper, wall, or coated, c.l.lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼ - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
biotite, c.l.....lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½ - —
1,000-mesh, white, c.l.....lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½ - —
1,000-mesh, biotite, c.l....lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½ - —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bulk, and quantity, bbls...lb. .13½ - —
Zone B, same basis.....lb. .13¾ - —
spray, roller, Zone A, same basis...lb. .15½ - —
Zone B, same basis.....lb. .15¾ - —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, is 1c. less than the above prices on skimmed milk powder as sold to any consumer other than the U. S. Government or any agency thereof. Zone A is all states not included in Zone B. Zone B is Penna., N. Y., Md., Del., N. J., Conn., Mass., R. I., N. H., Vt., Me. and D.C.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04¼
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .13
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and V. M. & P. naphtha).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1...gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis...gal. .18½ - —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1 is La., Fla., Tex. and Ga. Area No. 2 is N.Y., Penn., Md., Mass. and N.J. Area No. 3 is Ore., Wash. and Cali. Area No. 4 is Id., Utah, Mont., Colo., Wyo., Kan., S.D. and Neb., excluding Grand Island. Area No. 5 is Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis., Minn., Ia., and Grand Island, Neb.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).

Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.60
trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .85 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½ - —
55 gals.....lb. .07 - —
10 gals.....lb. .08 - —
5 gals.....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 2.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 3.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 3.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 3.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 3.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 3.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 3.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 3.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —

Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .18
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, huts. oz. 45.00 -50.00
synth, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.35
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bis.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Mustard seed, California, brown, goods, bgs..lb. .17½- .18
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s..ton.80.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.75.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls...lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 -
refined balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08½- -
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis.lb. .09½- -
(12-oz.), same basis...pkg. .07 - -
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Neroline, cryst., cns .....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls lb 18 - 2
Nickel cyanide,[6] 100-lb. dms..lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .35
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine[6] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .700 - —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] bots., 25 to 100 lbs..lb. 7.00 - 9.14
smaller lots.....lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Nikethamide .....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
6-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .26 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrolville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs.....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .35½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
seed, bbls bxs .....lb 12 - 1[illegible]

O

Oakbark extract,[6] 25% tan., bbls., c. l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[3] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.125.00 -140.00
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -140.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .38 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110-
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.25 - 5.75
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .55
white, cns.....lb. .80 - .70
Oil, cananga, native, cns.....lb.11.00 -13.00
rectified, cns.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.13.75 -17.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .16 -
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15½- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
dms., returnable, c.l ..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
technical, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .65 - .85
Celery, bots.....lb.25.00 -30.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .38 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.25.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 2.25 -
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[5] Newf., dms .....gal. .90 -
Codliver,[5] med USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.21.00 -38.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- -
refd., bbls.....lb. 13½ Nom
Cottonseed,[6] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.85
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns.....lb. .96 - 1.00
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.02 - 1.16
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram..per million units. .16 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.14.00 -18.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.12.00 -20.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.21.00 -24.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb .14¼ -
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, tnsd., bbls.....lb. .15¼- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 8.25 -16.00
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 5.25 - 6.75
tech., cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.85
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 9.00 -11.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.70
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1530- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1590- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1490- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1510- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax California neutrals, pale 200-600 vis., 2¾-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11⅛
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .23
300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - 17⅛
8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15¼
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .24
300 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .23 - .26
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.15.10 - —
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0880- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1270- .1290
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1170- .1190
tanks .....lb. .1090- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
seed,[6] exp., dms.....lb .13½- —
Neatsfoot,[6] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls.....gal 1.80 - —
30°, bbls.....gal 1.60 - —
pure bbls.....lb. 18¼ Nom
Neroli, bots .....lb 300.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms...lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Oiticica,[1,5] liquid, dms....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Oleo,[5] A, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms.....gal 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. No prices.

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HYDRATROPIC ALDEHYDE
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644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, olive, sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
35% (28% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Calif., cns.	lb.	2.25 - —
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.75 - .90
Messina, USP, coppers	lb.	No stocks
West Indian, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 5.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.40 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y.,	lb.	.0825- —
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3.	gal.	.05¼- —
350° flash, 70-89@100 vis., 0/10 pour	gal.	.08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour	gal.	.06½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour	gal.	.06¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3.	gal.	.05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	6.45 - 9.00
Peanut,[1,6] crude, tanks, mill.	lb.	.13 - —
refd., edible, dms.	lb.	.16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
import cns.	lb.	2.50 - 3.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.	lb.	5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms.	lb.	5.80 - 6.05
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.	lb.	.2450- —
Haitian, ship't, dms.	lb.	2.25 - —
Paraguay, cs.	lb.	1.75 - 2.00
dms.	lb.	1.70 - 1.95
Pimento berry, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 5.75
leaf, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works	gal.	.55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[5] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½- —
contracts	gal.	.19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind.	gal.	*.34 - —
Boston, Providence	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18 - —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.1150- —
Red,[6] dms., dlvd.	lb.	.13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.60 - 2.25
dms.	lb.	1.50 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.60 - —
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.62 - —
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.66 - —
Rue, bots.	lb.	7.50 -12.50
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns.	lb.	5.25 - 5.50
Mysore, cns., case lots	lb.	7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	.0800- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.	lb.	.1270- .1350
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1370- .1390
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1170- .1190
tanks	lb.	.1090- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	2.00 - 2.25
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	1.95 - 2.40
Savin, cns.	lb.	16.00 -25.00
Savory, cns.	lb.	8.00 - 8.25
Sesame,[1,5] tanks	lb.	.1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works,	gal.	.19 - —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.20 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	12.75 - —
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill.	lb.	.1178- —
clarif., dms.	lb.	.1290- .1340
tanks	lb.	.1250- —
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	.1380- .1400
tanks	lb.	.1340- —
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.50
Sperm,[6] bleach, 35°, dms.	lb.	.1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	1.15 - 1.40
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks.	lb.	.1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 6.00
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works,	ton.	55.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	60.00 -65.00
tanks, works	ton.	40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼- —
tanks	lb.	.13¾- —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities	gal.	.30 - .33
tanks	gal.	.24½- —
rect., USP, bbls.	gal.	.60 - —
Tar acid (see T).		
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 4.00
white, cns.	lb.	2.85 - 4.75
Tung,[1,5] dms.	lb.	.39 - —
tanks	lb.	.38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine (see T).		
Vetiver, Java, bots.	lb.	30.00 -35.00
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms.	lb.	.1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms., 100-gal.	gal.	10.00 - —
25-gal.	gal.	12.50 - —
10-gal.	gal.	13.50 - —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., returnable, dms., c.l.	gal.	.36 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.	gal.	.36 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l.,		.39 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.44½- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.50½- .53
125/135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.49 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54½- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.60½- .63
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.58 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.65 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.66 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40 - —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 - —
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40 - —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 - —
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 - —
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57 - —
5 bbls.	gal.	.62 - —
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½- —
180 vis., 5 bbls.	gal.	.65½- —
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.77 - —
Russian	gal.	No prices
Wintergreen, North, cns.	lb.	5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 5.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).		
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).		
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.85 - 3.00
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 5.00
Yyang-ylang, bots.	lb.	17.00 -18.00
Manila, bots.	lb.	40.00 -45.00

Oleostearin,[1] bbls.	lb.	.1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines,	ton.	7.00 -11.00
lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00 - —
spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust	ton.	12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots	lb.	13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.25 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.		
smaller lots, cns.	lb.	13.50 -13.65
Orange, Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½- —
dlvd. other points	lb.	.12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.	lb.	.13 - —
Other points	lb.	.12½- —
Orthonitroaniliin toner,[1] kgs., works	lb.	.80 - —
Dinitroaniliin toner,[1] same basis,	lb.	1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.	lb.	.31 - —
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 - .100

Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .10
sweet, bbls.	lb.	.17 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.14½- .15
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.12 - 1.15
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.45 - .46
Verona, bls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - .18½
Orthocresol, 29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.09 - .10
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½- .06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 - —
Ortho-toluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50 - —
smaller lots, bots., cns.	lb.	3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	3.55 - 3.65
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.35¼- .37
good, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.33 - .34
Spanish, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.48 - .49
good, bgs.	lb.	.39 - .40
medium, bgs.	lb.	.34 - .35
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32 -
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75 - 1.20
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.04¼- —
124-126 AMP, bbls., same fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0530- —
128-130 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0610- —
149-151 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.1050- —

Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.

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Paraformaldehyde,[a],[b] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.....lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 50 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranisidine, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroaniln, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[c] CP, bbls., dlvd., lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., G.S.....gal. .35 - —
Pepper, black, 1 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665- .0675
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705- .0715
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1206 Nom.
Red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .21 - .21½
Louisiana, sports, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
Mombasea, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Tanganika, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .45 - .90
Import, bls.....lb. .96 - 1.10
Perchloroethylene,[d] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0885- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950

Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (3) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D., (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, USP, amber, fiber dms., non-returnable..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
cream, c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
white, lily, c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07½- —
soft, c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
tech., dark, bbls., returnable, c.l., Group 3..lb. .021 - —
golden topaz, c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, c.l.....lb. .024 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .028 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois.....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. .86 - 1.26
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. .75 - 1.26
Pennsylvania.....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, North, North-Central, bbl. .95 - 1.25
West.....bbl. .78 - 1.04
Wyoming.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy.....bbl. 1.10 - 1.20
light.....bbl. .95 - 1.00
diesel, tanks.....gal. .03 - .05
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 5.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16.....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.... gal. .06½- .06¾
No. 2.....gal. .06¾- .07¼
No. 3.....gal. .06½- .07¼
36-40 gravity.....gal. .06¾- .06¾
bunker, New York.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Philadelphia.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.55 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .85 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.....bbl. .85 - —
Houston, Tex.....bbl. .85 - —
Texas City.....bbl. .85 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tank-cars..gal. .07½- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07¾- .07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
196-206 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-597 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals..gal. .13 - —
100 gals. or more....gal. .12 - —
Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo.....gal. .1340- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago.....gal. .13½- —
Detroit.....gal. .1580- —
Hartford.....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1490- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .120 - —
Providence.....gal. .13 - —
Rochester.....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse.....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .10 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanukcars..gal. .11 - —
N. J., tankcars.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tankcars..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport.....gal. .1730- —
Chicago.....gal. .1380- —
Detroit.....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
Newark.....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .13 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J..gal. .21½- —
No. 2,[2] over 90% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 3,[2] tanks, same basis, gal. .225 - —
No. 50,[2] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N.J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 550 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo—gal. .11 - —
Richmond.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco...gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago.....gal. .1380- —
Detroit.....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-53), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston.....gal. .12 - —
Chicago.....gal. .13½- —
Detroit.....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
Newark.....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse.....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[e] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
100% solut.. bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib, dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 5.00 - —

Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.

finely ground, 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum...short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l..long ton. 4.30 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.80 - —

Phosphate rock, Tenn., 72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 5.30 - —
refinery ground rock, same basis..short ton. 4.50 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 4.70 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis, short ton 4.80 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 5.00 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[e] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[e] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works...lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[e] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .26½ Nom.
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .63 - .80
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots, 100 lbs..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works..lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, tree bark, bgs...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .80 - .83
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .70 - .85
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. .42½- .43
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Idaho, bgs.....lb. .42½- .43
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .38½- .39
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[e] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[3] spot, c.l., cks., bbls., works..lb. .09¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .10 - —
Potash bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., lbs. lb. .27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .23 - .33
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 76-77%, dom., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03½- .03¾
tanks.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., ...works..lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[3],[e] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
exp't., 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[3],[e] bgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls....lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .34½- .38½
powd., 2c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works...lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., dms., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
cns., cbys.....lb. 1.65 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom.,[4] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M... ton. .20 - —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis, unit-ton. .21 - —
import, 30% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Muriate, dom.,[4] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports.. unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russia,[5] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports. Nitrate (see Saltpeter).

Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[e] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —

Potash silicate, solution, 20° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk, basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .76
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.96
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports. ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¼- .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs, ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, O½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04½
Chl., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.,gal. 8.53 - —
Flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.A.) 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .29 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[e] denaturing, dms., wks., gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms., same basis..lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.00 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bags., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis...ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks.lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks.lb. .20 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract,[e] solid, 62%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .04½- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 25% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .13½- —
Quicksilver,[1],[4],[5] flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask.193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.35 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Quinidine,[5] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .13⅓*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13⅓
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13⅓

[a] Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine

Quinine,[5] N.F., cns, 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13⅓*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13⅓
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13⅓
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13⅓
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 + .13⅓
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13⅓
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .56 + .13⅓
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13⅓
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13⅓
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13⅓
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13⅓
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13⅓
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13⅓
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. 1.05 + .13⅓
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.07 + .13⅓
Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13⅓
Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13⅓
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .67 + .13⅓
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13⅓
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13⅓

Quinine valerate, N.F. IV, 100 ozs..oz. .90 + 13¼
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 - .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and addtional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surchage invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge,; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs...lb. .09½ Nom.
dom., dwarf Essex, bgs...lb. .11½- .12
Indian, red, large, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
recleaned, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - .97
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equald with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls, same basis..lb. .85 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis..lb. .90 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis.lb. .95 - —
Selenide, dark, bbls., works. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (red) are listed under Dyes.
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¾- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works.....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 20%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis, lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.20 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis, lb. 1.25 - —
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .906
Para[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..fo. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Red, vermilion, Amer., bbls...lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol,[4] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin,[6] bots.....gram. .53½- .63½
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option, lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., w,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't, lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Rosin, gum, ex dock:—
Rosin, gum, ex dock:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.41 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 3.67 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.06 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.08 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.18 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.22 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.42 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.42 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 4.59 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.60

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .20 - .31
Saccharin,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Spanish, tins.....lb.24.00 -25.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls..lb. .75 - .77
leucophylla, bls., Pacific coast, lb. .38 - .39
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .29 - .29½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .98
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.55 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Savory, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.20
Spanish, bls.....lb. .75 - .77
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Seidlits mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.95 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .82 - .83
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16¼
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13 - .13½
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.lb. .12 - .12½
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .53 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Shellac, garnet, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3993- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, tres.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, CP, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .27 - —
10 gals., works.....lb. .32 - —
tech., dms., 55 gals., wks.lb. .22 - —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —

THE VOICE OF *Democracy*

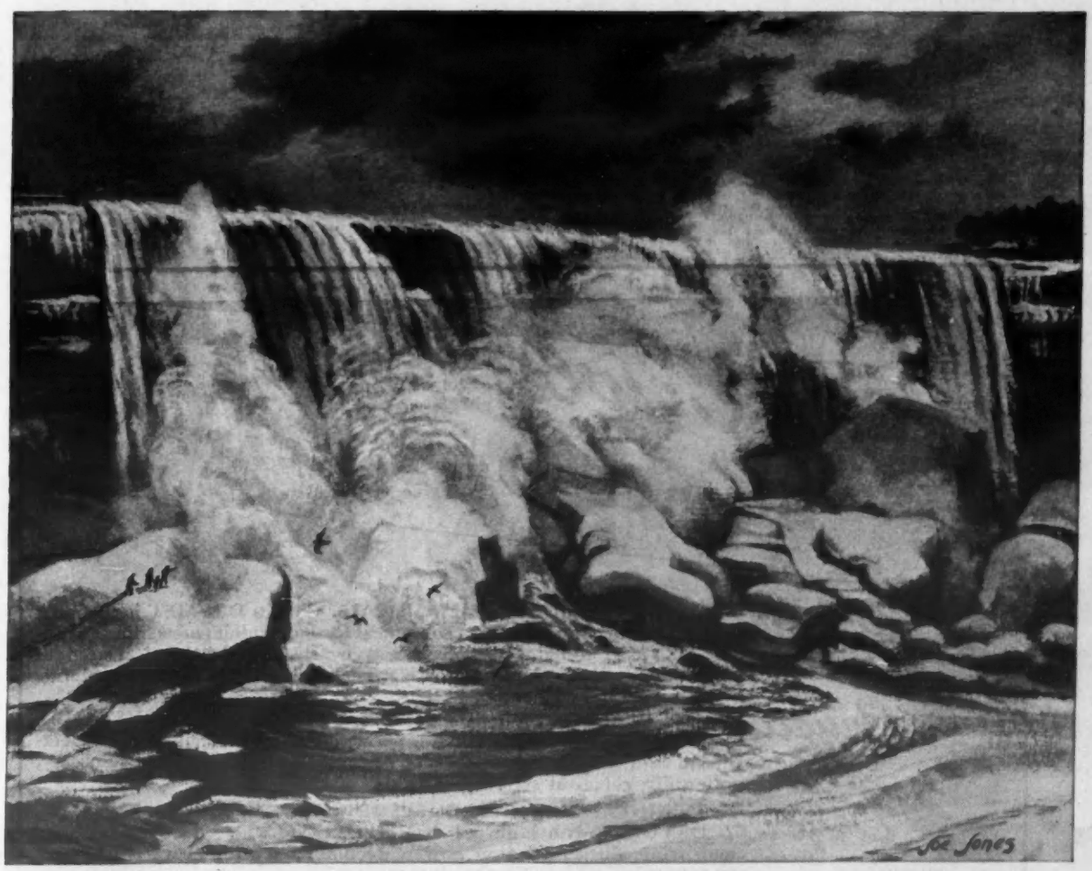
To many people the voice of Niagara Falls is like the voice of America herself speaking—the voice of a strong, steadfast nation carrying a thunderous message of freedom and opportunity to the world.

Today, like the timeless roar of Niagara, the voice of America sounds strong and clear above the din of war and the shrill notes of false ideologies. America has become, as never before, the nation that offers hope and courage to men and women in slavery. For the ways in which America has grown to greatness are the ways by which other nations may grow and keep their freedom intact. And America is fighting not only for herself but for the millions who seek the same goals. The roar of her factories has sounded the note of Victory, and her ideals are setting the course of progress for generations to come. As we prepare for the new age that will emerge from the war, the responsibility for peacetime leadership will fall on the shoulders of an America that has learned to know her own strength and appreciate the power of her traditions.

We who work within sight and sound of Niagara Falls are devoting every ounce of our energies and facilities to speeding the flow of chemicals for Victory.

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA
PARA • CARBONATE OF POTASH
LIQUID CHLORINE

FROM THE ORIGINAL BY JOE JONES . . . IN NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA FALLS



Niagara Alkali Company
60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

An Essential Part Of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

Silver, bullion.....oz. .44⅝- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign....oz. .44⅝- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32⅝- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .06 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11⅝- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.56 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works...lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dsause, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.33 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.78 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°. Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Ida., Mont., Nev., N.M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or mbre..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[5] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .14
kgs. .....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33°, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs.. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots, wks...lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers, tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[5] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½ - .21½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .26
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24½- .29¼
Cyanide [6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 39-55% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09¼- .10¼
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70

Soda hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.05
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasiliciate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va., ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse., ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis., ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09½- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10½- —
bbls., contract, works...lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[3] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.25 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Soda sesquisilicate, dms., c.l. works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, N.F., dried, powd... bbls. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works.lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms...lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand. cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. and Omaha..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. and Omaha..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41% protein, Decatur, Ill., May, bulk..ton.33.25 - —
Southeastern mills, 44% Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-49,000 lbs., works..lb. .17 - .17¼
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17¼- .17¾
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns. oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bxs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....oz. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stonecrop, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, tech., 90%, bbls.lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., elutriated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.50.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bg... lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs..... ....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd.,[3] cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrase octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (See Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms..lb. .70 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
flour, comm'l 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .20
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90

MAKE Cowles YOUR SOURCE OF SILICATES

Drymet REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. **ANHYDROUS SODIUM METASILICATE.** Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated, most economical form of sodium metasilicate available. DRYMET contains no water. Yields nearly twice the chemical strength of hydrated sodium metasilicate at a substantial saving. Completely soluble, non-caking, easy to handle.

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DRYMET—CRYSTAMET—DRYORTH are all available for shipment from conveniently located distributors' stocks and in mixed carloads from our plants. Write today for details.

FOR QUOTATIONS: Write — Wire — Phone

THE COWLES DETERGENT COMPANY
7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland, Ohio

Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works.lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls...lp. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
medium, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Superphosphate,[1] single, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized. pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Balto..... unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
others .....unit-ton. .55 - .84
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 58½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $3.03 per ton.
guaranteed 18%, 19%, or 20% a.p.a., 1½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida .....unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .70 - —
other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works...ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94% bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5% bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95% bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags, c.l., works...ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works.ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,8] edible, tanks.....lb. .09½- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08½- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 85% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed., 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.10 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00@4.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00@4.10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .06½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[8] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27¼- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- —
Pine, retort, dms., East....gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East.....gal. .24¼- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48¼- .51
USP, powd., bbls.. .....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bots., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms.....lb. .85 - .88
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acet., extra, cns., dms.lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms, works.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bcts., works..lb.12.50 - -
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., cns., 100 grams..gram. .32 - —
smaller lots.....gram. .35 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .58
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. .75 - .76
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .25 - .25½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.86
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[1,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½- .15⅝
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
nonchalking, bgs., l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .17 - .17½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15 - .15½
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.

Titanium tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55 gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1] USP XII, 100 oz...oz. .35 - —
25 oz.....oz. .35 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works....lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .95 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[8] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis, ½c. higher.

Trichlorethylene, dms., c.l., ex whse., Zone 4..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Trichloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., NC, Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP., cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28¼- .45¼
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[8] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - -
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2,5] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .11¾ Nom.

Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock. gal. .78 - .80
wood, d.d., dms., East...gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks .....gal. .54 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton.127.00 -
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls.....lb. .92 - .95
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
whole, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins. .....lb. 8.25 - 8.50

FIGHTING FOR THEIR FUTURE
CAUSTIC SODA
SODA ASH
CHLORINE
POTASH
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
AMMONIUM BICAR-BONATE
SPECIAL ALKALIES
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
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There would be no future worth having if we could not build for the happiness of our children. It is their heritage which Industry and the Armed Forces of America are working and fighting to protect!
SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

Vanillin,[1] tins, makers, primary distrib., ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.80 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½ - —
25 c.l.....bot. .45½ - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.42.00 -44.00
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb .05¾- —
solid, bgs.....lb. .04475- .0480
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
180°-185°, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .29 - .30¾
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns, ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton, lb. .87½ —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.. lb. .44½- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton, lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Wax, candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72½- .81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83¾
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candililla)
Ceresin, dom., 135°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13¼- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49¼- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white)
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07½
rossed, bls.....lb. .07 - .10
N. C., ship. pts.....lb. .07 - —
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd, bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l., ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E. wks. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[2] (xylene), indus, dms., return., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return., works...gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return., wks.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return., works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .56 - —
300 B units dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
lithopone, smaller lots, same basis..lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs., cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 2.67 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .05½
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .03½
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .034½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036½- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls..lb. .16 - .22
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..os. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.. ...100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .36 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).

AZO ZINC OXIDES MEET MARITIME, NAVY AND FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS

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For Specification TT-Z-301 (American Process) Use AZO-ZZZ-11, 22, 33, 44, 55

For Specification ASTM-D-79-41 (American Process) Use AZO-ZZZ-11, 22, 33, 44, 55

For Specification 52-MC-8 Use AZO-ZZZ-11 or 22

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Distributors for
AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING CO.
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AZO

Zinc oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acidular, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½-	—
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½-	—
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09¾-	—
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l .....lb.	.10¾-	—
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l ex whse.		
Palmitate, bbls.....lb.	.32 -	.38
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb.	.11 -	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd...lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb.	.15 -	.18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb.	.29 -	—
ton lots, frt. equald...lb.	.30 -	—
smaller lots, frt. equald.. lb.	.31 -	—
USP (same prices).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	4.10 -	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.85 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1,9] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l .....lb.	.06¾-	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.0585-	—
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher fm pure, ½c. for others.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb.	.26 -	.31
Yellow (see Yellow, Zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.....lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst...lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.	75.00	-100.00
white, 99%, grd., kgs., works, lb.	1.80	- 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the July 5 issue of OPD.

—O-P-D—

Naval Stores Data On Consumption Given

Consumption of turpentine and rosin in the period April 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943, by industries, as compiled by the Naval Stores Research Division of the Department of Agriculture, follows:—

	Turpentine. Barrels of 50 gals.	Rosin. Barrels of 500 pounds.
Abattoirs	.....	441
Adhesives and plastics..	591	17,195
Asphaltic products.....	.....	3,014
Automobiles and wagons	355	79
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	98,598	258,765
Ester gum and synthetic resins	358	185,329
Foundries and foundry supplies	1,012	11,553
Furniture	345	8
Insecticides and disinfectants	192	5,704
Linoleum and floor covering	32	40,931
Matches	.....	1,250
Oils and greases.....	27	63,672
Paint, varnish and lacquer	28,256	164,119
Paper and paper size....	.....	367,021
Printing ink	201	19,217
Railroads and shipyards.	8,772	6,823
Rubber	106	6,602
Shoe polish and shoe materials	10,322	9,509
Soap	.....	238,658
Other industries.....	192	11,192
Total industrial reported	149,426	1,411,082

—O-P-D—

Clay and Related Minerals Wage Hearing Due June 30

Industry committee No. 59, representing the stone, clay, glass, and allied industries to the Wage and Hour Division, the Department of Labor, has recommended a minimum wage and filed a report in the matter. A public hearing on the report will be held July 30 at 10:00 a.m. in room 1610 at 165 West Forty-sixth street, New York.

Copies of the committee's report may be consulted at the State offices of the Wage and Hour Division or may be obtained, along with supplementary information, at request to the administrator of the division at the address given above.

The stone, clay, glass, and allied industries include refractories, abrasives, gypsum, talc, feldspar, mica, and asbestos products.

Asbestos and Resins Data For Brake-Linings Planned

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers of brake-linings and other asbestos friction materials now have the opportunity of learning in advance the general outlook for supplies of phenolic resins and asbestos textiles that will be available for allocation to them in the following month as a result of arrangements just completed by the Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Division of the War Production Board, it was announced June 9. The preliminary information on prospects for supplies will be available for these manufacturers by the fifth day of the month preceding the month for which allocations are requested, it was stated.

Members of the Asbestos Friction Material Industry Advisory Committee were advised of these arrangements at a meeting with officials of the division here last week, where discussions also were held with reference to supplies of certain oils and synthetic rubber.

Discussing the oils supplies picture in relation to the asbestos friction material industry, representatives of the Fats and Oils Branch of the Department of Agriculture urged members of the industry to examine the possibility of substituting other oils, such as dehydrated castor oil, treated fish oil, or cashewnut-shell liquid or its derivatives, for tung oil because of the short supplies of tung oil and the extremely critical situation confronting the entire drying oil consuming industry. They were told that linseed oil would be available and that treatment of fish oils had progressed to a point where it was believed they could be used satisfactorily in friction materials.

—O-P-D—

Sherwin-Williams Names Ruthruff Research Head

Dr. Robert F. Ruthruff has been appointed director of research for the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland. Prior to joining the organization in 1939, Dr. Ruthruff was associated with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the M. W. Kellogg Company.

Lead, Zinc Pigments Sales Reported

The sale of lead and zinc pigments and zinc salts in 1942 were, according to the Bureau of Mines, as follows:—

	Short tons 1942	1941
Basic lead sulphate or sublimed lead—		
White	7,229	8,739
Blue	1,181	1,631
Red lead	48,369	53,838
Orange mineral	128	246
Litharge	91,513	122,280
White lead—		
Dry	35,805	54,089
In oil[9]	47,774	68,311
Zinc oxide	99,677	148,833
Leaded zinc oxide	48,128	68,920
Lithopone	137,320	176,642
Zinc sulphate	14,331	19,201

—O-P-D—

W.T. Clark President Of Cleve. Paint Club

Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has elected Walter T. Clark, of the Patterson-Sargent Company, president; J. Dean Tracey, of the Davis Paint Company, vice-president; Allyn K. Thayer, of the C. K. Williams Company, secretary, and Andrew A. Maxeika, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, treasurer.

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Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Handicapping War Efforts

There is one point at which the chemical group of industries are not cooperating as they should to expedite the processes of the war program. In fact, their performance to which that statement refers is in numerous instances definitely obstructive of these processes, sometimes seriously so.

This uncooperative practice is not widespread among the chemical group of industries. Among basic producers it has little, if any, opportunity to obtain. It is less common, although not unknown, among distributors than it is among those divisions in which chemicals are consumed as base or processing materials. Its handicaps fall most heavily on those who are most free from it—producers. This is one reason why it persists in spite of entreaties, demands, and threats: those who are most addicted to it are convenienced by their disregard for its effects on the essential endeavors of the chemical industries as a whole in the war program.

This disturbing and obstructive practice—malpractice might be a more appropriate designation—is the simple, common, everyday matter of delaying the return of containers in which chemicals are received.

Supplies of containers of all sorts are far from adequate to today's enlarged demands. These supplies cannot be increased in some instances and are but slowly and difficultly augmented at best. The shortage of shipping containers for chemicals is not something new; it has been told and retold throughout the field of their circulation for months. The consequent necessity that such containers not be interned, frozen, or merely neglected after emptying has been made as clear as words—oftentimes emphatic and profane—can make anything. Whether the failure of a substantial number of container keepers to respond is more the result of selfishness or of carelessness cannot definitely be said. It derives from one of these faults: either the containers are retained as storage vessels, or they are left lying around empty and useless.

Various schemes have been applied by suppliers of chemicals to assure prompt and substantial return of their shipping containers. Some of the rulings and orders of the War Production Board include such returns among their objectives. The results are still far from satisfactory in numerous instances. Producers of chemicals are getting beyond the "peeve" stage in their container-return problems. If conditions shortly are not voluntarily improved, there may be a move to have pressure applied by WPB or OWM beyond the sphere of even stricter inventory limits.

—O-P-D—

OPA to Seek Advice

Perhaps as a direct or a side result of its recent and continuing reactions to internal strain and external stress—or vice versa—but, at least, for some reason, and commendably, the Office of Price Administration has set up machinery for the formation of advisory committees in all the industries affected by its price regulations.

The price-control act requires OPA to set up an advisory committee at the request of an industry. Ninety-two groups of advisers have been formed under that provision, and in spite of frequent and sometimes vehement declarations to the contrary, the agency has consulted industrial or, more often, trade representatives in its construction of price-ceiling schedules. What it has done sometimes with the advice got from a committee or by and large is quite another matter—and whose fault that was, is and has been something to argue about, and in spite of how or how many advisory groups are set up it always will be. OPA has been too naive in its acceptance of "customs of the trade" in at least as many instances as it has been disregardful thereof.

The War Production Board has had on the whole a much better experience than OPA's with an advisory system. Its experience, however, has not always been satisfactory, but it has become more so as—the chemical division is an excellent example—the posts of contact, as well as those of decision, have been filled with men of experience and understanding. OPA has proceeded, even progressed, somewhat in that direction in the selection of its personnel, but it has a long way to go—and a harder job to do, because profit is still a higher thing influentially than production in the minds of businessmen.

OPA can get a lot of good advice from advisory representatives of industries. It also will get much information and pleading which are narrowly good if at all. Its biggest need is a contact personnel and a determining personnel which know what it is all about, know also their way about, and know that they can work for the purpose of the price-control law without fear of politics or personalities or personages.

—O-P-D—

An Able Man Is In

One of the most promising of recent developments in connection with the war-program agencies and their activities is the enlistment in the Office of War Mobilization of the chairman of the War I board. This newcomer is an expert in industrialization for war. He is, purportedly, to have an advisory, devisory, and supervisory job for specification, intergration, and correlation of the functionings of the several agencies which appear to be unable to decide among themselves and within themselves who is what.

Why this executive of proven fitness for the job has been required to get into it by such a slow, tortuous, and devious route history may some day disclose. Now that he has arrived at least at a sort of "Man Friday's" or vicarious tenure of a position for which he needs no recommendation, it is to be hoped, and if necessary it must be demanded that his functionings be permitted to proceed along a straight and direct path to the achievement of what is so badly needed.

In his new job the war industrializer will be confronted by the same human traits he met in his dealing with the rubber program. May he dispose of them with equal success!

—O-P-D—

The Medical Care Plan

With reference to medical care, hospitalization, and related benefits to be provided governmentally by means of an increased social-security taxing of employers and employees, the purpose of the newly introduced bill in Congress is stated thus:—

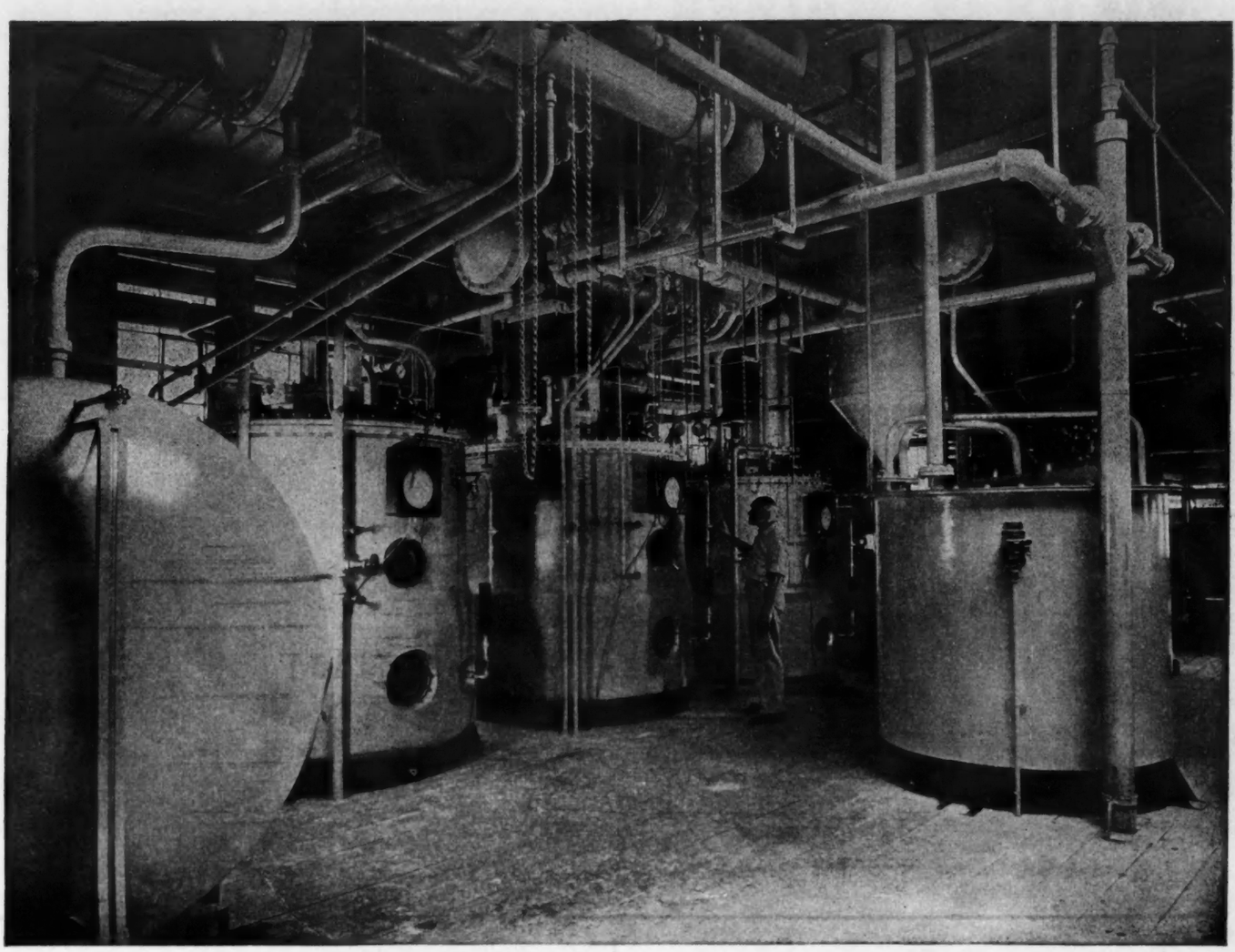
> Every individual, who is currently insured and has been found by the board to be eligible for benefits under this title in a current benefit year, shall be entitled to receive general medical, special medical, laboratory, and hospitalization benefits after the effective date of this title.

—and then the bill goes on for 412 lines to define and explain the benefits to which its medical care title is addressed. The chapter is must reading for all "persons, agencies, or organizations informed on the need for or provision of medical, hospital, or related services and benefits"—all of whom are to have some say in the program—and particularly for the medical profession and the drug industry.

The proposed medical care plan is excellently typical of the generally commendable and practicable social security program of which it is a part. Not all the provisions of the whole program or of any part of it may be satisfactorily stated in the bill; some of its objectives may not readily be practicable. But, the medical care plan, and the program as a whole, calls for honest, impartial constructive criticism and then for the same kind of support by all who know that the only way to make democracy safe in the world, even in the Western world, is to adjust it fully to the needs of all those in whose service it functions.

The proposed medical care plan would place in the hands of the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service a deal of authority and power. Provision is made to have him advised quite competently, and the bill itself lays down with substantial adequacy rules for his guidance and checks on his discretion. All in all it is much more democratic than is the pronouncement last week by the American Medical Association's house of delegates about the distribution of medical services to the public being "consistent with the principles adopted by the house of delegates." It is to be expected that, in spite of a gratifying growth in the economic and social stature of the individual, or perhaps because of it, there will be a definite shrinkage of the power of supergovernmental organizations before the postwar era dawns.

OPD—6-14-1943



Industrial Products by Fermentation Processes

• Noah has received credit for one of the earliest recorded chemical discoveries. He found that under some conditions grape juice underwent a change and the resulting product, when imbibed, produced a pleasant physiological effect entirely different from that which the original juice gave. Unfortunately, as a result of continuing his testing "not wisely but too well", he has received some undesirable notoriety.

It was also observed at an early date that sometimes fruit juices underwent another type of change which resulted in the development of sourness. Milk was also found to become sour on storage. Since the resulting products found practical use, empirical methods of regulating these alterations were developed.

Not until the investigation of Pasteur was it recognized that these changes were due to the growth of various microscopic organisms. It had been noticed earlier, however, that the development of visible organisms, termed molds, also resulted in changes of the medium on which they grew.

Since Pasteur a large number of experimenters have developed methods not only of preventing, but also of encouraging, the growth of these organisms, both visible and microscopic. Others have studied the chemical changes brought about by them. It is now recognized that these reactions are similar to, or in many cases the same as, those occurring during the development of a fruit or vegetable and are natural vegetative processes.

As a result of some of these researches a considerable variety of products of industrial importance is now being manufactured by the careful cultivation of a number of these organisms. Since this is a comparatively new field, it can safely be assumed that with time the number of compounds produced by such methods will be greatly enlarged. The probability of this is increased by the fact that the raw materials for such processes are generally of American agricultural origin, thus removing any dependence on foreign products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the leaders in this field and is at present producing Citric Acid, Gluconic Acid, Fumaric Acid, and Oxalic Acid by such methods. From these acids a wide variety of derivatives is being manufactured. A well-trained research staff is engaged in the improvement of present processes and in the development of new products. Results in many of these latter investigations indicate that products of possible importance in a variety of fields will in time be made available.

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Heavy Chemicals

Chlorate Allocations Changed from Monthly to Quarterly Basis By WPB — Scarcity of Metal Containers and Short Manpower Delay Chemical Shipments

War Production Board has authorized the distribution of chemicals for the month of June under the allocation orders of the Chemicals Division. The chemicals allocated amounted in value at an estimated $87,500,000 for the month. These allocations are listed elsewhere in this issue.

Scarcity of manpower combined with a shortage of metal containers were influences which caused severe difficulties at several chemical producing plants last week. The situation in both was rapidly approaching the critical stage. While capacity production was reported in many items, the fact that shipments were delayed gave the impression in various consuming quarters that supplies were short. While heavy consumption due to the war effort kept several markets tight, in other instances, the delayed deliveries were due entirely to conditions noted above.

Chlorate chemical allocations have been changed from a monthly to a quarterly basis by an order from WPB. This was done to facilitate procedure and reduce paper work for the industry. Aside from potash chlorate, the order applies to soda chlorate, barium chlorate, potash perchlorate, ammonia perchlorate and any other chlorate or perchlorate chemicals.

Copper sulphate sales about reached the peak of the season last week. Heavy domestic buying featured the market over the past month. Purchases were not confined to crystals, but also to the monohydrated grade. Export orders were held up until domestic consumers secured their seasonal requirements.

Heavy buying orders for export featured the caustic soda and soda ash markets last week, but low spot stocks prevented much actual business. A substantial volume of business has been placed recently for Mexico and South America in both chemicals.

Phosphorus continued in limited supply. Production moved rapidly into consuming channels. There has been no material relief recorded this market in several weeks.

The 1942 output of silica in California amounted to a total of 193,174 net tons, valued at $692,762 f.o.b. rail shipping point, and came from three properties in San Bernardino County; two in Alameda County; and one each in Kern, Mariposa, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 85.5 in the week ended June 5, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 92.7 in the previous week and 90.2 percent a year ago.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.0	170.0	170.0	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ammonia Anhydrous. — Allocation shipments accounted for the movement of this chemical. June requests were granted in full by WPB.

Ammonia Chloride.—Consuming inquiries have been satisfied to a large degree and the market has drifted into a rather quiet position. Supplies of white granular were fully sufficient to meet demand throughout the week.

Arsenic. — Shipments continued steady for agricultural and industrial wants, recent allocations being sufficient to meet essential requirements. The supply situation is favorable with stocks sufficient to take care of all government and civilian wants.

Bauxite.—Heaviest importations recorded in some time arrived here last week.

Bleaching Powder. — Allocations were granted in full by WPB for essential civilian wants for June. The movement of bleach continued to show improvement.

Calcium Chloride.—Sales have not reached the usual season average to date. The call from out of town points was backward. This condition seemed to be the effect of manpower shortage for road work. Demand from other sources was mostly of routine character.

Chlorine.—Definite improvement reported on firm orders. While accumulations at distributing points have been reduced, there was no serious shortage of supplies for immediate or prompt shipments. The price tendency was firm at the close.

Copper Sulphate.—Agricultural inquiriries gained additional momentum last week and prominent producers asserted the market had about reached its peak. The industrial demand was of steady dimensions with consideration given to inventories on new business. The export movement was curtailed and probably will be until there is assurance that domestic requirements are fully satisfied. Improvement in export shipments may be expected during the Fall months.

Section 1335. 1001 (b) (2) of MPR 354 has been amended, effective June 14, to read as follows:—

No person, other than an agricultural consumer, shall buy or receive any copper sulphate in the course of trade or business at prices higher than the maximum prices established by this regulation.

Phosphorus. — Buyers continued to find a tight market for this material. Consumption was steady and shipments were sufficient to place a check on additional offerings for immediate delivery.

Potash Chlorate.—WPB has changed the allocation system from a monthly to a quarterly basis through issuance of General Preference Order M-171 as amended. The order provides for use of Form PD-602 by producers and distributors in making application for allocations. Customers need not file any forms with WPB as heretofore and only need to file certificate on their orders. It is not necessary for producers or distributors to list individually any orders of 250 pounds or less. These orders may be combined into an aggregate for each use on Form PD-602. Chlorate may be delivered to a consumer for use as a weed killer, providing the consumer holds a U. S. explosive license.

Soda Ash.—Difficulty in securing manpower and a shortage of containers are factors causing delayed shipments of soda ash. There was no letup in production, although the spot market remained in a tight condition all week. Aside from heavy domestic consumption, large export orders were in the market. The position may be described as firm.

Soda Caustic.—Heavy domestic demand for this chemical has tended to detract producers' attention from the export trade, temporarily. Firm orders were entered recently for shipment to Mexico and South America and there seemed to be plenty of unfilled orders at the close of the week. Scarcity of

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

BARIUM PEROXIDE
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Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co.

FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., Inc.
70 PINE STREET Phone Digby 4-2181 NEW YORK CITY

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc.
IRON SULPHATE
GRANULAR AND CRYSTALS
22 EAST 40th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. CABLE: TRUFABEST

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MANGANESE SULPHATE
ZINC SULPHATE
TENNESSEE CORPORATION
ATLANTA, GEORGIA LOCKLAND, OHIO

TURNER
chemicals
SODIUM BICARBONATE, U.S.P.
POTASSIUM BICARBONATE U.S.P.
COPPER CARBONATE 55-57%
JOSEPH TURNER & CO.
PROVIDENCE RIDGEFIELD, N. J. CHICAGO

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COPPERAS Granular Crystals

E.M. SERGEANT PULP and CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING Established 1867 NEW YORK, N. Y.

SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE

PRODUCT OF U. S. PHOSPHORIC PRODUCTS

Division Tennessee Corporation, Tampa, Florida

W. B. LAWSON, INC. (Subsidiary of Ferro Enamel Corporation)

Sales Agent — UNION COMMERCE BUILDING — CLEVELAND, O.

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GALLIC ACID, U.S.P. and Technical

ZINSSER & CO., Inc., HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON NEW YORK

GEORGE F. SMITH

COPPER SULPHATE

HYDROFLUORIC ACID

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New York

VAnderbilt
6-3098

POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE

(Red Prussiate of Potash)

MANUFACTURED BY

HUNT CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.

271 RUSSELL STREET BROOKLYN, N.Y.

FORMIC ACID

85% AND 90% STRENGTHS

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TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE • SULPHUR CHLORIDE
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE • SULPHURIC ACID
CAUSTIC SODA • TARTAR EMETIC • LIQUID
CHLORINE • SULPHUR • SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE
CARBON BISULPHIDE • TEXTILE STRIPPER

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labor and containers were also factors causing difficulties in this market, while production seemed sufficient to take care of all requirements.

Soda Nitrite.—This was one of the sodas that was not in active demand last week. Demand was slow and the movement was strictly of a routine character.

Tungsten.—Moderate arrivals of this material from Calcutta were reported during the week.

Acids

Acetic.—Supply conditions placed a limit upon the extent of trading. Heavy shipments for government and civilian requirements taxed production and the market held tight with no apparent relief in sight. There were unfilled orders at the close for home and export.

Muriatic.—Deliveries of substantial dimensions were reported. Production, while heavy, did not permit accumulations. Additional offerings for immediate were relatively small with consumers shopping for sizable lots.

Nitric.—Heavy shipments to war plants and to regular consumers kept supplies low. Little available to meet additional civilian wants where immediate delivery was desired.

Oxalic.—Makers seemed to have output well sold for immediate and nearby shipment. Fair miscellaneous inquiry for spot with relatively little around at the close.

Phosphoric.—Rapid passing of production into consuming channels kept supplies low. Buyers found conditions tight for anything like immediate shipment.

Sulphuric.—While some falling off was reported to fertilizer mixers, shipments continued heavy for other consuming uses. A fair export inquiry was reported with a moderate volume of business placed. Supplies reported adequate to meet demands.

Insecticides

Recent inquiries were productive of a fair volume of business and it looked as though the market was making for a seasonal degree of activity. The final appearance of warm weather stimulated interest and a better spread of activity was generally anticipated. Supplies in most instances seemed sufficient to meet the season's requirements.

Calcium Arsenate. — Conservative buying reported mostly for shipment South. Small lots commanded attention for nearby consumption with inquiries showing a tendency to spread at the close.

Chloropicrin.—Small lot sales reported at the former price level. Supplies, while not too plentiful, were sufficient to meet requirements.

Copper Oxychloride. — Department of Agriculture purchased 4,800 pounds in sound wooden barrels at .232 per pound f.o.b. Philadelphia.

Lead Arsenate.—Small lot sales predominated with immediate shipments prompting the most attention.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Moderate improvement in inquiry noted. Consumers showed disposition to cover actual requirements. Supply fully sufficient to meet demand.

Paradichlorobenzene.—No improvement in buying conditions could be noted. Immediate or prompt shipments were definitely scarce and the market closed in a tight position.

Rotenone.—Extension of the end-use restrictions to agricultural applications is looked for within the week.

—O-P-D—

Chlorate Chemicals Control Is Eased

—Continued from page 7

Purchasers requesting more than 250 pounds a quarter must be listed individually.

A supplier may deliver chlorate chemicals to any ultimate consumer for use as a weedkiller without receiving certification, provided that such consumer holds a United States explosive license issued by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Interior.

Chlorate chemicals are defined in the order as potassium chlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, potassium perchlorate, ammonium perchlorate, perchloric acid, and any other chlorate or perchlorate chemical.

—O-P-D—

Are You Salvaging Scrap?

Magnesium Output Started by Mathieson

Production of magnesium metal at the newly erected magnesium-chlorine plant in Louisiana has begun, according to the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., the operating company. The plant is owned by the Defense Plant Corporation and has a future capacity of more than 50,000,000 pounds of magnesium metal annually. The principal raw material is dolomitic stone, a rock resembling limestone and consisting of calcium and magnesium carbonates which is shipped from nearby quarries. This ore is calcined, locally produced natural gas being used for the purpose. The resulting oxides of calcium and magnesium are treated with calcium chloride, a product of the process by which soda ash is made at the parent Mathieson plant in Louisiana. The mass is then treated with carbon dioxide obtained from the calcination of the dolomite, which converts the calcium into insoluble carbonate, leaving magnesium chloride. This product, after being concentrated, is electrolyzed, forming magnesium and chlorine.

Magnesium metal in this plant is manufactured by a new process developed by Mathieson engineers which produces not only pure magnesium metal but also liquid chlorine.

—O-P-D—

Idle Mercury Stocks to Be Moved

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board acted June 9 to move all idle mercury stocks throughout the nation into useful channels. In line with this effort, operators of all gold mines, whether in active production or idle, were requested to report the amount of mercury on hand.

To facilitate the tranfer of mercury by holders not regularly engaged in the business of selling mercury, Priorities Regulation No. 13 permits the sale of idle inventories to dealers or other authorized users, WPB pointed out.

Reports of mercury inventories, on form WPB-2755, must state the amount of the material held at each location (if there is more than one). Copies of WPB-2755 are being mailed to all mine owners and operators, along with a notice of the necessity for reporting. Replies are required not later than 15 days after receipt of the forms. These reports should be mailed to the Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Washington. In the event that there are no idle inventories on hand, a report must be returned to that effect on WPB-2755. Thus every user must report, whether or not he has any idle stock on hand.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Air Reduction Company, this city, has been awarded the Maritime Commission's "M" pennant, the Maritime Victory Flag, and labor merit badges for the workers for excellence in production.

H. L. Farrar, president of the Coast Counties Gas & Electric Company in San Francisco, Calif., has been named to the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Gas Technology at Illinois Institute of Technology.

DIAMOND
ALKALI
IN THE
PAPER INDUSTRY
Many Diamond Alkali products are employed in the manufacture of paper. For example, Diamond Soda Ash and Caustic Soda are used in digesting certain pulps and in de-inking operations, Diamond Liquid Chlorine in bleaching and slime control, while other Diamond products such as Calcium Carbonate and Silicate of Soda are used in substantial quantities by paper manufacturers.
Diamond Silicate of Soda and Calcium Carbonate are used in sizing and finishing operations.
Being a high speed, continuous process, temperatures and speeds must be under complete control, and all materials uniform and dependable.
The dependability of Diamond products helps increase production, reduce costs, improve quality.
Diamond Soda Ash and Caustic Soda are used in digesting pulpwood chips.
DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PA. and Everywhere

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Match Restrictions L-263 Eased for Distributors

OPD Washington Bureau

Under an amendment to limitation order L-263 by the War Production Board, a distributor may order matches of the strike-anywhere, penny-box, or book-match types up to an average forty-five-day supply or one-sixteenth of the amounts he purchased from January 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942. Previously, a distributor's eligibility to order matches depended on his inventory of all matches, regardless of type. Distributor may also order matches for direct military, post exchange, shipside stores, or governmental agencies in addition to his base period quotas.

If a distributor's base period quota is less than 300 pounds shipping weight of matches, he is nevertheless allowed to order up to this quantity.

—O-P-D—

Wilmington Chemical Names duPont Vice-Pres.

Wilmington Chemical Corporation, 10 East Fortieth street, this city, announces that Edmond du Pont, son of the late Francis I. du Pont, has been named vice-president in charge of plant operations. Mr. du Pont, who will make his headquarters in Wilmington, Del., will direct all of the firm's manufacturing activities, which recently have been expanded to provide for the large-scale production of 'Naftolen,' a chemical used extensively in the production of synthetic rubber goods.

Other officers of the firm are Herbert Waller, president; Hubert I. du Pont and Edward V. Osberg, vice-presidents; and M. A. Solmssen, treasurer. The company's enlarged laboratory, which includes research and development facilities for the investigation of rubber and plastics, is under the direction of Dr. F. S. Rostler, chief chemist.

—O-P-D—

L. M. Pidgeon Gets Medals For Magnesium Process

The platinum medal of the International Nickel Company has been awarded by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy to L. M. Pidgeon, of the National Research Council of Canada, for his development of the process, which bears his name, for the production of metallic magnesium. Mr. Pidgeon's work in this respect has also been honored by award of the special merit medal of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada.

—O-P-D—

Calcium Chloride Sales For 1942 Reported

Calcium and calcium-magnesium chloride from natural brines sold by producers in the United States in 1942 were 224,527 tons, as compared with 165,932 tons for 1941 and 99,536 tons for 1940, according to the Bureau of Mines.

—O-P-D—

Baking Powder Advisory Group Formed by WPB

The Baking Powder Advisory Committee has been formed by the War Production Board. Members of the committee present were:—

P. W. Anderson, Standard Brands, Inc., New York; Charles E. Jacques, Jacques Manufacturing Company, Chicago; George W. Penny, jr., Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, R. I.; and B. E. Snyder, R. W. Davis Company, Hoboken, N. J.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Dr. Frederick T. Addicott, assistant professor of science at Santa Barbara College, has gone to Salinas, Cal., to become associate physiologist in the regional guayule rubber project.

Leonard S. McLaine, Canadian Dominion entomologist, has been given the honorary degree of doctor of science by Massachusetts State College.

Per Keyser Frolich, director of the Esso chemical laboratories of the Standard Oil Development Company, has received the honorary doctorate of engineering from Lehigh University.

Chemical Allocations Issued for June

—Continued from page 7

were allocated for textile, industrial machine guards, and novelties.

Acrylonitrile

Denied for civilian consumption.

Alkanolamines

Monoethanolamine—granted in part (75 percent) for chemical manufacturing. Inventory requests were denied, and also requests for emulsions. All other uses were granted in full.

Diethanolamine—granted in part (80 percent) for chemical manufacturing. Inventory requests denied.

Triethanolamine—granted in full for all requests.

Aluminum chloride, Anhydrous

All requests for essential end uses were granted in full. In future months the situation will tighten due to the increased requirements from the aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber program. Arrangements have been made to meet these increased demands.

Ammonia, Anhydrous

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Ammonia, Aqua

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Ammonium Sulphate

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Aniline

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Aromatic Petroleum Solvents

The supply and allocations of all grades of aromatic petroleum solvents have remained at the same level as that of last month. The policy of substituting petroleum xylol for coaltar xylol has been continued this month because the shortage of coaltar xylol has not been sufficiently releaved. Eight percent more of civilian requests were denied this month than last month. Toluene range solvents were again allocated only to aircraft finishes, barrage balloons, synthetic rubber and wire and cable impregnation.

All other grades of aromatic petroleum solvents were allocated to all but non-essential uses. Uses considered non-essential were:—Household furniture, dry cleaning, civilian leather finishes, civilian clothing, household furnishings, certain kitchen and laundry equipment, recreation and amusement equipment. All requests for solvents to be used for civilian automotive finishes were cut 50 percent.

Arsenic

The allocation for the second quarter was reported in April.

Ascorbic Acid

Allocation for civilian medicinal was granted 50 percent of requests, adjusted to 1942 use (250 ounces or less granted in full). These allocations apply only for the period May 15 to May 31 inclusive and thus represent 100 percent allocation for the half-month period. This half-month allocation was necessary in the change from an allocation period running from the 15th of one month to the 14th of the next, to an allocation on a calendar month basis as per May 8th amendment to General Preference Order M-269.

Benzene

Granted in full for nitrobenzene, camphor, monochlorbenzene, dichlorbenzene, dinitrobenzene, anthraquinone, diphenyls, aniline, phenol. Granted in part for medicinals (86 percent), and solvents (60 percent).

Bismuth Chemicals

Allocations were made on the following basis:—All requests of 50 pounds or less for medicinal use, granted in full. 100 percent of requests for use in anti-syphilitic preparations. 100 percent of requests for compounding into individual prescriptions by retail pharmacists. 100 percent of export licenses approved by BEW for medicinal use. 80 percent of 1942 use (adjusted for inventory) for general pharmaceutical manufacturing. Industrial uses (small amounts), 80 percent—based on 1942 use and adjusted for inventory. Cosmetics, 50 percent—based on 1942 use and adjusted for inventory. (No large amounts involved).

Butadiene

Sufficient supply available to take care of all available synthetic styrene. Some butadiene has been allocated to be used with natural styrene for the production of synthetic rubber used in civilian food closures.

Caffeine

Granted in full for medicinals. Granted in part for beverage use (approximately one-third of average monthly 1941 consumption, adjusted for inventory, materials obtained on toll agreement and doubtful importations). Inventories for medicinal use in the hands of pharmaceutical compounders were allowed on approximately a 90-day basis; in the hands of distributors and jobbers on approximately a 60-day basis.

Calcium Carbide

Granted in full for acetic anhydride, neoprene, vinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride. For welding and cutting acetylene cuts were made where requests were out of line with past usage and current inventories. Quantity requested for trichlorethylene was cut only to the level necessary to maintain desired stockpile. Perchlorethylene and other chemicals were cut slightly after consultation with sections of the WPB Chemicals Division immediately interested.

Calcium Hypochlorite

Granted 87 percent for sugar refining. Granted 51 percent for other civilian uses.

Calcium Metal

Granted in full for vitamin compounds, metallurgy and research and development.

Capryl Alcohol

Under General Preference Order M-167, there were no requests for civilian uses of capryl alcohol with the exception of a small amount for miscellaneous uses, primarily as an anti-foaming agent. These uses were granted to the extent of 40 percent.

Carbon Black, Furnace Type

As in previous months furnace type carbon black has been allocated only to the compounding of rubber. The greatest shortage continued in the low-reinforcing high-loading grades. Three new units manufacturing the medium-reinforcing type have been placed in operation, thus easing the supply situation for these particular grades.

Casein

Allocation for June reported last month.

Charcoal

Charcoal granted in full for welding, alloys, carbon bisulphide, charcoal pig iron, activated carbon, sodium cyanide, nickel, acetylene gas cylinders, glass, magnesium chloride, powdered iron, legume inoculants, plastic compounds, resins, carbon electrodes, electrical conduits, and blasting devices.

Granted in part for copper, brass and bronze case hardening and heat treating (67 percent), tobacco curing (25 percent), foundry use (50 percent), metal working, tinning, roofing, etc. (67 percent).

Denied for meat curing, domestic use, and use in railroad dining cars. The denial for railroad dining cars may be only temporary.

Chemical Cotton Pulp

All requests granted in full.

Chloride of Lime

Granted in full for essential civilian uses.

Chlorinated Paraffin

The supplies and production of chlorinated paraffin are ample. All requests were granted in full.

Chlorine

The allocation of chlorine for the second three months was reported in April.

Coaltar

Granted in full for rubber compounding, mould coating, saturant for roofing, electrode manufacturing, miscellaneous small uses and fuel. Granted in part for road tar (79 percent) and wood preserving (13 percent). Permission granted to use tar where equipment for recovery of acids is not available at present, where fuel oils are not available for replacing tar as fuel, or where topped tar cannot be used in place of crude tar.

Coaltar Oil

Granted in full for wood preserving.

Copper Chemicals

The allocation for the second quarter was reported in April.

Dichloroethyl Ether

The supplies of dichloroethyl ether continue short. However, the requirements for the purification of butadiene and for the treatment of high grade lubricating oils were met. The requests for research work were granted and requests for other uses were denied.

Diphenylamine

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Ethyl Cellulose

The allocation of ethyl cellulose to civilian uses for June delivery amounted to 3.9 percent of the total allocation. These uses are as follows:—

(1) Ceramic labeling compound 100 percent of previously established usage; (2) backing for sterilizable adhesive gauze 100 percent of request; (3) special photo stripping compound 100 percent of previously established usage; (4) special decalcomania for revenue stamps (temporary use), 100 percent of request; (5) special telephone wire compound 100 percent of previously established usage;

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Magnesium Chloride
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SPOT
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(6) special heat sealing compound for foods 100 percent for packaging dehydrated foods and those essential foods which due to special packaging equipment require a strong hot melt adhesive. Substitutes must be used where possible.

Formaldehyde

To be reported later.

Furfural

Inventory requests denied. All other requests adjusted to basis of past usage or cut only because of excessive stocks.

Glycerin

Granted 100 percent for uses allowed under orders M-139 and M-246. (1) Drugs and pharmaceuticals—patent medicines, cough syrups and liniments (60 percent of base period); gelatin capsules and suppositories (100 percent of requests); U.S.P., N.F. and N.N.R. preparations (60 percent of base period); basic chemicals (100 percent of requests); bottled glycerine (limited to 1 and 2 oz. bottles); all others (60 percent of base period). (2) Explosives (100 percent of requests). (3) Synthetic resins, other than M-139 and M-246, and ester gums (allowed for same end uses as are allowed by Protective Coatings Division WPB for resins under M-139 and M-246). (4) Rubber products (100 percent of requests). (5) Gaskets and cork products —crown liners (none); gaskets (cork—80 percent of requests, fiber—100 percent of requests); cork products other than crown liners (80 percent of requests). (6) Cellulose films—cellophane (45 percent of base period); meat casings (70 percent of requests); caps and bands (none for alcoholic beverage closures).

(7) Printers' rollers (90 percent of base period). (8) Printing supplies—duplicating films, ink (50 percent of base period); duplicating rolls (80 percent of base period); stamp pad, writing and drawing ink (50 percent of base period). (9) Textiles—dyes (100 percent of requests); printed cloth (25 percent of base period); dyeing and printing (25 percent of base period); surface active agents (25 percent base period); camouflage cloth (allowed only when certified by Army); sizing (25 percent base period); wool oil (none); textile oils (none); cutting oils (100 percent for rayon acetate only). (10) Leather products (40 percent base period). (11) Adhesives—books and magazines (60 percent base period); envelopes (60 percent base period); coating, lining and sealing compounds (60 percent base period); tablets and pads (none); shoes (100 percent requests).

(12) Paper other than glassine and greaseproof paper—sensitized (100 percent of requests); substitute for leather (40 percent base period); others (50 percent base period). (13) Emulsifier for margarine (100 percent requests—limited to 0.06 percent). (14) Miscellaneous chemicals and other uses—triacetin (100 percent of requests); synthetic detergents (none); cutting oils and emulsifiers (100 percent of requests); sealing compounds other than adhesives (100 percent of requests); embalming fluids (limited to 1,150 pounds); lubricants (100 percent of requests); fluids (100 percent of requests); plasticizers (100 percent of requests); packing compounds (100 percent of requests); reconstructed oils (none for wool oil, 50 percent request for dyes); welding electrodes (100 percent of requests); soldering flux (100 percent of requests); research (100 percent of requests); cement, paste and tape (screen end use); core oil (none); all others (based on essentiality of end use). (15) Resale as glycerine (for sales under 1,150 pounds as permitted under FDO-34).

Uses denied are: cosmetics; dentifrices; lotions; beverages; flavors; candy and all edible products, except margarin; gum; shaving cream; tablet and pad adhesives; tobacco; emulsifiers for shortening; beverage crown caps; protective coatings for most civilian uses; soaps, shampoos and hair tonics.

Glycols

Ethyleneglycol was granted in full for all requests.

Diethyleneglycol—Use for tobacco restricted to previously planned schedule. General plasticizer use cut 35 percent. Cork crown use denied. All other uses granted in full.

Triethyleneglycol.—General plasticizer requests denied. Allowed only for small order resale for miscellaneous uses.

Propyleneglycol—Resale requests cut 65 percent. Tobacco use cut to 10 percent of previously planned schedule. Producers' excess small order allowances cut 30 percent. Cosmetics use cut to 50 percent of previously planned schedule. Dentifrices and mouthwashes cut 50 percent. Foods and flavors cut 50 percent. Chemicals manufacuring cut 50 percent. Inventory requests denied. All other uses granted in full.

Mixed glycols—Inventory requests denied. All other requests granted in full except anti-freeze requests which were adjusted to previous schedule.

Hexahydric Alcohols

Will be reported after June 15.

Isobutyl Alcohol

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested, except for requests for lacquer and lacquer thinner. These were denied.

Penna. Salt Gets Production 'E'

Seamen, U. S. Navy, raised the "E" pennant at the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington. Principals at the ceremony were:—Captain James R. Tague, U.S.N.; Colonel Arthur J. Ericsson, U.S.A.; Colonel Clarence B. Lober, Chief, Barrage Balloon Section, U. S. Army Air Corps, Washington, D. C.; Fred C. Shaneman, vice-president of the company. This subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Salt Company, Philadelphia, operates a chlorate plant in Portland, Ore., and an electrolytic chlorine and caustic plant in Tacoma, Wash.

Isopropyl Alcohol

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Lithium Compounds

In the allocation of lithium compounds for the month of June it was impossible to meet any essential or other civilian requirements excepting only a relatively small percentage of the requests for medicinals, which could be met from existing stocks of materials not needed for other purposes, and a small amount for reagent use.

Metaparacresols and Cresylic Acids

Granted in part for medicinals (75 percent); small amounts granted for chlorinated cresols. Denied for U.S.P. cresol disinfectants, insecticides, and all other civilian uses.

Methanol (Synthetic)

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested except for automotive anti-freeze. Denied for that use.

Methanol (Wood)

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Methylethylketone

Granted in full for research and for rewaxing lubricating oils. Granted in part for gasoline inhibitors and oil additives (83 percent), synthetic rubber coatings (35 percent), lacquer thinners (toluol substitutes—14 percent), inventory (72 percent), and small orders (47 percent). Denied for synthetic flavoring, textiles, inks (rotogravure), cleaners and removers, and cellulose acetate sheets.

Naphthalene

Granted in full for beta-naphthol and other dye intermediates. Granted in part (90 percent) for other chemical compounds. Moth prevention, including government orders, granted 100 percent of second quarter 1941 sales.

Naphthenic Acid and Naphthenates

Allocation of naphthenates was carried out on a more liberal scale this month and increases occurred chiefly in mildew-proofing rope, high pressure lubricants, house paints, construction and maintenance, unclassified and non-essential uses.

Nitrocellulose

Order M-196 has been revoked.

Normal Butyl Alcohol

Granted in full for oil additives, flotation agents and for research. Granted in part for the following uses:—Hydraulic brake fluids (54 percent); cellulose acetate sheets (34 percent); photographic and reproduction products (63 percent); industrial coatings (10 percent); medicinals and pharmaceuticals (60 percent); resins and plastics (9 percent); textiles and coated fabrics (23 percent); chemical manufacture (40 percent); printing inks (60 percent), and soldering flux (33 percent). Denied for butyl acetate for civilian use and dibutyl phthalate for civilian use.

Orthocresol

Granted in part for insecticides (25 percent). Denied for dyes, coumarin and all other civilian uses.

Para Phenyl Phenol Resins

The following essential civilian end uses were allowed for June under order M-254: — Aircraft — commercial aircraft maintenance and repair; Containers and Packaging—food, chemical and medical containers and closures; Health, Safety and Scientific Uses—surgical and medical instruments; Non-Classifiable—motors, engines and generators (electric, diesel, steam), experimental.

Perchloric Acid

Allowed in full for metallurgical analytical uses except where inventories were satisfactory.

Petroleum Cresylic Acid

Granted in part for disinfectants and insecticides (45 percent).

Phenol

Granted in part for medicinal salicylates (70 percent of 1941 consumption), other medicinals (40 percent), chlorinated phenols (60 percent, but none for sapstain control), disinfectants and preservatives (50 percent), dyes (50 percent), and chemicals manufacturing (55 percent).

Phenolic Resins

Since the availability of phenol has improved slightly, some essential civilian usages which had previously been denied or drastically curtailed have been allowed in full after provision has been made for the coverage of all direct and indirect military needs. The allocations may be summarized as follows:—

Laminates—For industrial electrical insulation gears and safety helmets, corrosion resistant parts and other irreplaceable industrial components. Name plates were denied.

Molding Compound — For electrical wiring devices, replacement parts, buttons, printing plates, textile and rayon equipment, closures—other than wine and liquor and unessential civilian products, and various miscellaneous uses. All other items including the following were denied:—Caster wheels and desk cups, cafeteria trays other than military, closures—wine and liquor, closures for unessential civilian products, and wall plates.

Plywood Adhesives—Only for critically needed garbage receptacles, farm equipment, and industrial shipbuilding equipment. Resins used require only a non-critical grade of petroleum cresylic acid.

Specialties—The following were allowed:—Coil saturants, wire coatings, armature impregants; technical adhesives; abrasives, bonded and saturated asbestos structures; lamp and thermionic tube basing cement; composition cork binder; and a few miscellaneous highly essential uses.

Protective Coatings—The following essential civilian end uses were allowed under order M-246:—(1) Transportation —interiors of railroad refrigerator cars; interiors of railroad tank cars; (2) communication and utilities—insulating surface cloth coating; electrical cable coatings and impregnation varnish, coils, wound apparatus; telephone and telegraph; finishing varnishes, electrical insulating armatures and lead in wires; (3) industrial operations and equipment —plating and chemical equipment; (4) printing and inks—engineering drawing; printing and ink maps; (5) containers and packaging—food, chemical and medicinal containers; interiors of gasoline and water drums; (6) health, safety and scientific uses—scientific instruments, precision, navigational; (7) clothing—gas masks; (8) non-classifiable —engines (electrical, diesel, steam) generators.

Allocations were made 100 percent after first adjusting the request in terms of the previous month's disposal of resins, except where the accompanying letter established beyond doubt the minimum needs for the allowable use.

Phosphate Plasticizers

Under General Preference Order M-183, tricresyl phosphate was denied for all civilian applications with the exception of a very small amount going to essential miscellaneous civilian uses. Triphenyl phosphate was denied for all civilian applications with the exception of photographic film. Plasticizer No. 5 was denied for all civilian applications with the exception of a small amount for synthetic rubber. Plasticizer No. 6 was denied for all civilian applications with the exception of one small item for civilian textile coatings.

Phosphorous

Requests for phosphorus during the month of June were granted 100 percent for essential foods such as, yeast, sugar, cheese, butter; fire retardants; activated carbon; dentifrices and water treatment chemicals.

Requests for use as acid leavening agents in the form of calcium acid phosphate were granted 100 percent of normal using as a base period the year 1942. In the form of sodium acid pyrophosphate, requests were granted 90 percent of normal using the same period.

Requests for use in beverages were reduced to the basis of 1941 shipments. Requests for use in detergents, soaps and textiles were cut 50 percent.

Phthalate Plasticizers

Under General preference order M-203, all requests for civilian uses were denied for the following chemicals:—Butyl phthalyl butyl glycollate; ethylphthalyl ethyl glycollate; methyl phthalyl ethyl glycollate; dicapryl phthalate; diethoxy ethyl phthalate; dioctyl phthalate.

Dimethyl phthalate and diethyl phthalate civilian uses were granted to the extent of 25 percent of the requests for civilian plastics and adhesives. All other civilian requests were denied. Dimethoxy ethyl phthalate, dibutyl phthalate, dicyclohexyl phthalate, dimethylcyclohexyl phthalate, hydrogenated castor oil phthalate, diamyl phthalate and dibutoxy ethyl phthalate requests were denied for civilian uses, with the exception of cellophane and essential food packaging.

Phthalic Anhydride

In the allocation of phthalic anhydride for the month of June, all requests for material to be used in accordance with General preference orders M-203, M-139, M-246 and M-103, requirements for export, land-lease, and food and drugs were granted in full. Miscellaneous items were granted 65 percent, based on essentiality of end use, past consumption and stocks on hand. End uses denied included felt hats, navy underwear and manufacture of dehydrated castor oil. End uses restricted to past consumption were rubber, cellophane and maleic resins. Material to fulfill requests came from production or inventory in consumers warehouses.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins (Type X)

The following essential civilian end uses were allowed under Order M-139:—Transportation—locomotives; exteriors of railroad passenger cars; exteriors of new railroad freight cars; interiors of railroad refrigerator cars; exteriors of railroad refrigerator cars. Accessories—pressure sensitive adhesive tape. Communications and utilities—radio parts; telephone, telegraph, communications equipment; operational equipment for gas, light, power plants; varnishes for impregnation of coils and wound apparatus, electrical cable coatings; armature lead in wire, electrical insulating finishing varnishes; circuit breakers; conduit boxes; control apparatus; switchboards; battery cables; fluorescent lighting fixtures.

Industrial operations and equipment—hoists, cranes, derricks and conveyors; oil refinery equipment; plating and chemical equipment; new agricultural equipment; bobbins for textile machinery; petroleum equipment, operational; coated abrasives; machine tools. Containers and Packaging—food, chemical and medical containers; seam sealing of containers; closures and metal ends for fiber containers. Structure, institutional, public and private—bridges. Health, safety and scientific uses—x-ray equipment; pharmaceutical and medical supplies; waterproof and rubber goods; fire fighting equipment; surgical and medical instruments and instrument cases; scientific and precision instruments and cases. Office supplies and equipment—cloth for maps and engineering drawings. Photographic equipment. Engines (electrical, diesel, steam), generators.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins (Type C)

The following essential civilian end uses were allowed under Order M-139. Transportation—interiors of refrigerator railroad cars. Communications and utilities—telephone and telegraph (communications equipment); surface coatings for insulating cloth; conduit boxes. Industrial operations and equipment—plating and chemical equipment; coated abrasives. Containers and packaging—food, chemical and medical containers. Health, safety and scientific uses—pharmaceutical and medical supplies.

Polystyrene

Synthetic styrene polymer was allocated in full for industrial chemical-resistant closures. All other civilian applications were denied.

Natural styrene polymer was allocated in full for chemical-resistant closures and industrial electrical parts only.

Crude natural styrene monomer was allocated in full for shoe adhesive applications.

Potassium Chlorate

Curtailment of requests by match companies to 90 percent of base period consumption, with adjustment to industry average unit use. Commercial explosives and flares allowed full amounts except where inventories are satisfactory. Pharmaceutical and medicinal end use requests granted in full. Cosmetic uses curtailed to 75 percent of base period consumption.

Potassium Perchlorate

Requests for supplies for transportation safety flares curtailed 40 percent.

Pyrethrum

Agricultural deliveries were made in conformity with permitted end uses for agricultural insecticides specified in Food Production Order No. 11 based on past consumption during the years 1941 and 1942.

Requirements for civilians were allocated on the basis of 10 percent of the 1942 average, consistent with the end use, where the factor of public health was involved.

Pyridin

Allowed in full for sulfa drugs. Allocations plus inventories allow operating requirements in full for vitamins. Denied for zelan.

Riboflavin

To be reported later.

Rotenone

Distributed on basis of existing inventories and insect infestations for agricultural uses, based on determination of requirements by Food Administration.

Secondary Butyl Alcohol

Granted in full for research and for butyl xanthates. Granted in part for hydraulic brake fluids (68 percent), lacquer thinners (88 percent), solvents-cleaning (10 percent), lubricants, rust inhibitors (50 percent), and rubber plasticizers (60 percent).

Shellac

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested except the following:—Food containers, granted in part (92 percent); hat stiffener (67 percent). No allocation was made for phonograph records.

Soda Chlorate

Curtailment of approximately 20 percent on unrated requests for textiles, organic dyes and inorganic colors. Allocated for agricultural weed killing according to plan established by Department of Agriculture and WPB. Other uses granted full amounts except where inventories are satisfactory.

Soda Nitrate

Requests for sodium nitrate during the month of June were granted 100 percent for all but the following uses:—Glass tumblers used for containers, chemical cleaners, hair waving preparations, processing used metal bottle caps, treatment of cannery waste. All requests for the above uses were denied.

Styrene

The supply of synthetic styrene for the month of June is very critical and insufficient supplies are in prospect for the rubber program. Only those essential military uses were taken care of outside of the synthetic rubber program.

The supplies of natural styrene are in a somewhat better position and natural styrene was allocated to some civilian items. 40 percent of the requests for shoe adhesives and 50 percent food closures were satisfied from natural styrene. Oil proof resins, plywood adhesives and leather finishing were granted 100 percent from a very crude grade of styrene.

Sulfamic Acid

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Tertiarybutyl Alcohol

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Theobromine

Granted in full for medicinals. Inventories for medicinal use in the hands of pharmaceutical compounders were allowed on approximately a 90-day basis; in the hands of distributors and jobbers were allowed on approximately a 60-day basis. Exports were limited to BEW licensed requests.

Thiamine Hydrochloride

All requests granted 100 percent adjusted to usage during 1942 and first quarter of 1943.

Toluene

For essential civilian uses the following percentages were allowed:—Dyes and intermediates, 7 percent; food preservatives, 22 percent; medicinals, 97 percent; adhesives, 10 percent; solvents, 76 percent, which consisted mostly of a limited amount of off-grade toluene.

Vinyl Polymers

Vinyl chloride resins containing more than 93 percent vinyl chloride:—Allocated as follows:—Industrial wire and cable insulation, chemical resistant tank linings, and protective coatings, optical tubing and industrial molded items, industrial filter cloth. Allocations were made 100 percent for the above uses.

Vinyl chloride resins containing less than 92 percent vinyl chloride:—The following uses were granted 100 percent on the basis of past usages:—Chemical tank linings and protective coatings, industrial aprons, food packaging, toilet tank floats, oxygen tanks, desalination bags, industrial safety garments, thermometers, hat adhesives, industrial eye shields, watch crystals and recordings for the blind. The following uses were granted 50 percent:—Combs, beverage closures and recordings.

Saran:—Industrial grinding wheels and uses requiring a high degree of resistance to chemical corrosion were allocated 100 percent. Requests for plumbing supplies and tubing for general civilian use were granted on a 25 percent basis.

Off-grade vinyl chloride resin scrap:—Allocations were granted 100 percent for the following uses:—Shampoo spray tubing, inking rolls, baby pants and crib sheeting, pencil erasers, molded machine tool parts, food packaging gaskets, vehicular upholstery, civilian and industrial protective clothing, mending tape, typewriter platens, industrial molded items, glue applicators, fountain pen sacs. Since there was no history on the use of vinyl polymer scrap on shoe soling and there was not enough to take care of all requests, each applicant was granted the same amount.

Polyvinyl Butyral:—Allocations were granted 100 percent for welders' lamps, abrasive wheel adhesives, plywood adhesives, bus and rail safety glass. Allocations of scrap were granted 100 percent for shoe adhesives and shoe fabrics.

Polyvinyl Acetate:—Allocations were granted 100 percent for shoe adhesives, fiber milk containers, surgical bandages, food packaging, air filters, embalming fluid, dental suction cups, chewing gum, X-ray protective gloves, aprons and diaphragms, abrasive wheels, oxygen tents, fountain pen sacs and drinking cups.

Polyvinyl Alcohol:—Allocations were granted 100 percent for photographic plates, dairy filters and teletype message tape. Allocations of off-grade polyvinyl alcohol were granted 100 percent for shoe adhesives and pencil tips.

Polyvinyl Formal:—Allocations were granted 100 percent for electrical insulation on motor winding wire.

Vulcanized Fiber

The following essential civilian uses for vulcanized fiber have been allowed in full:—Electrical insulation which is essential to the maintenance and operation of public utilities and transportation, equipment and maintenance and repair parts for the textile industries, and maintenance and repair parts for plumbing.

Vulcanized fiber for the manufacture of welders' shields and safety helmets has been authorized up to 45 percent of the requests. Cuts have been made here in an attempt to control what appears to be inflated demands.

The following items have been completely denied:—Civilian luggage, identification tags, miscellaneous office supplies, one-time use spoons and forks, and wastebaskets. A few wastebaskets which were already in process of fabrication when Order M-305 became effective were authorized since this material would be of no value for other uses.

—O-P-D—

Aluminum production is planned by the Monolith Portland Midwest Company in a plant near Laramie, Wyo., which is to cost $4,000,000 and has the blessing of WPB.

TO HIT 'EM H-A-R-D-E-R

THE year 1943 promises to be the grimmest, hardest year this country has ever faced. Every effort, and every dollar of national income not absolutely needed for existence, should go into war work and War Bonds.

In the Pay Roll Savings Plan, America finds a potent weapon for the winning of the war—and one of the soundest guarantees of the preservation of the American way of life!

Today about 30,000,000 wage earners, in 175,000 plants, are buying War Bonds at the rate of nearly half a billion dollars a month. *Great as this sum is, it is not enough!* For the more dollars made available now, the fewer the lives laid down on the bloody roads to Berlin and Tokio!

You've undoubtedly got a Pay Roll Savings Plan in your own plant. But how long is it since you last checked up on its progress? *If it now shows only about 10% of the gross payroll going into War Bonds, it needs jacking up!*

This is a *continuing* effort—and it needs *continual* attention and *continual* stimulation to get fullest results.

You can well afford to give this matter your close personal attention! The actual case histories of thousands of plants prove that the successful working out of a Pay Roll Savings Plan gives labor and management a common interest that almost inevitably results in better mutual understanding and better labor relations.

Minor misunderstandings and wage disputes become fewer. Production usually increases, and company spirit soars. And it goes without saying that workers with substantial savings are usually far more satisfied and more dependable.

And one thing more, these War Bonds are not only going to help win the war, they are also going to do much to close the dangerous inflationary gap, and help prevent post-war depression. The time and effort *you* now put in in selling War Bonds and teaching your workers to save, rather than to spend, will be richly repaid many times over—now and when the war is won.

You've done your bit Now do your best!

This space is a contribution to victory by OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER

N.A.I.D.M. Discusses Wartime Problems

—Continued from page 3

find themselves laboring under great handicaps. This is true of manufacturers whose outlets in the past have been essentially to the householder or to institutions or to what is today considered non-essential industry. To the latter, raw materials, containers and equipment have become increasingly difficult problems—problems which have bid fair to force some manufacturers who are not producing for war needs, to close down.

After-War Demand

With the various new disinfectant materials and new uses for disinfectants in the war, a new and broader civilian demand after the war should likewise be created. There are peoples of the earth who never before heard of insecticides and disinfectants, such as the peoples of Africa and the Pacific islands, who will, after the war, know about the use of these products in the prevention of disease and discomfort. American soldiers and sailors are now for the first time introducing sanitation to these people. As a result of the war, they will become potential peacetime customers of ours.

Insecticide Coloring

H. W. Hamilton, of the White Tar Division of the Koppers Company, in his report as secretary of the association, told of the efforts being made by the association to combat unfavorable legislation by the various State bodies, as well as the work done by the association in fostering an amendment to the insecticide act of 1910 to help protect the public health from the misuse of poisons meant for insecticides. He said that when this amendment, known as a "colorification clause," is passed, it can be used for a model by various States.

Floor Wax Specifications

Dr. R. B. Trusler, of the Davies-Young Soap Company, in a symposium on floor wax problems, discussed the work done by the association's committee, of which he is chairman, in formulating specifications for water dispersion floor wax. Melvin Fuld, of Fuld Brothers, Baltimore, and C. S. Kimball, of Foster D. Snell, Inc., Brooklyn, participated in the symposium.

The association adopted the following specifications for water-dispersion floor wax, which is applicable to waxes of from 10 to 15 percent total solids.

A. General Requirements

1. The material shall be suitable for application to all sealed floors and floor coverings in general.

2. The material shall be stable aqueous colloidal dispersion of waxes and other suitable substances. The composition and properties of the material shall be such that it will meet all of the provisions of the detailed requirements, when tested by the NAIDM test methods.

3. When applied in accordance with the manufacturer's direction, the material shall dry to a lustrous finish without polishing.

B. Detailed Requirements

Sediment

The material shall be a fluid dispersion containing not over 4 percent sediment based on total solids.

Stability

The material shall show no gelling or creaming when kept in closed containers at 52° C. (125° F.) for 168 hours (seven days).

Application

The material is to be applied as a thin, uniform film to clean dry flooring surfaces.

Color and Transparency

A thin, dried film of the material, prepared by flowing onto a clear glass plate and drying in air at 25° C. (77° F.), shall be substantially transparent and practically colorless, as viewed by transmitted bright daylight.

Levelling and Spreading

The material, when applied as a thin, uniform film on new linoleum shall dry without streaking.

Lustre or Gloss

The dried film shall increase the gloss of new linoleum not less than 10 percent, as measured by a light reflectance meter.

Alkalinity

The material shall not have a pH greater than 10.0 nor less than 4.0.

Surface Tension

The material shall have a surface tension not greater than 33 dynes per centimer at 25° C. (77° F.).

Flexibility of Film

The dried film shall be sufficiently flexible so that no cracking will occur when a 2 coat application, on new linoleum, dried 48 hours at 25° C. (77° F.) and 50 percent relative humidity is bent, through 180° around a 2-inch diameter mandrel.

Abrasion Resistance

The dried film shall have an abrasion index (Taber cycles divided by weight of film in mgs. per sq. cm.) of not less than 100 when tested on glass plates using a Taber Abraser (Model J or equivalent) with Taber CS-10 Calibrase wheels.

Tackiness and Slipperiness.

The dried film shall be neither soft and sticky nor excessively slippery.

Water Resistance

The dried film on a specified surface, after 48 hours at 25° C. (77° F.) and 50 percent relative humidity shall be resistant to cold water. The film shall not be permanently whitened or damaged by contact with water for one hour at 25° C. (77° F.). The film shall not be removed by damp mopping with a soft rag using clear water at 25° C. (77° F.).

Removal of Film

A film dried for 48 hours at 25° C. (77° F.) and 50 percent relative humidity, on new linoleum, shall be easily removable by moderate scrubbing with a soft bristle brush, using an aqueous detergent solution, containing 0.25 percent tallow soap chips and 0.25 percent aqua ammonia (28 percent NH_3) at a temperature of 50° C. (122° F.).

Insecticide Supplies

P. H. Groggins, chief of the chemicals division of the Department of Agriculture, in discussing supplies, in part, said:—

Pyrethrum

We have ample grinding and processing facilities for all of the pyrethrum that can be imported. Most of our supplies come from East Africa and the output is limited. Inasmuch as we have to share the total production with the United Kingdom, it is unlikely that the pyrethrum available for the United States in 1944 will exceed the quantity available in 1943. Although we may anticipate the importation of from 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds, the Armed Forces will requisition from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds. This leaves a relatively small amount for all agricultural and essential civilian uses.

Rotenone

During 1941 and 1942 we used in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 pounds per year. In 1943 we will distribute approximately 3,500,000 pounds. Present indications point to an available supply of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds during 1944. The improved situation is largely the result of the fine work being done by the Commodity Credit Corporation in purchasing and importing all available materials.

Arsenic

It is believed that existing facilities are capable of producing 100,000,000 pounds of calcium arsenate plus 75,000,000 pounds of lead arsenate. It is unlikely that we shall need such quantities to protect our crops. It is also extremely unlikely that we will have more arsenic than will permit the production of 100,000,000 pounds of calcium arsenate and 65,000,000 pounds of lead arsenate. It is expected that 90,000,000 pounds of calcium arsenate and 62,000,000 pounds of lead arsenate will be produced this year and also in 1944. These quantities should take care of all essential needs.

Nicotine Sulphate

The department has authorized the diversion of 25,000,000 pounds of tobacco which will result in the production of 1,800,000 pounds of nicotine sulphate. This, added to the nicotine derived from waste tobacco, will result in an over-all production of close to 4,000,000 pounds of nicotine sulphate.

Cryolite

During 1942 we produced and used approximately 6,000,000 pounds of agricultural quality cryolite. This year we have witnessed an expansion of facilities which will result in the output of 15,000,000 pounds of cryolite. It is unlikely that 1944 will witness any further increase because American agriculture has not yet learned how to use the quantity that will be produced this year.

Barium Fluosilicate

The supply of barium fluosilicate for insecticides and soda fluosilicate for poison bait will be greater than ever. Facilities are available for any demand in 1943 or any increase in demand for 1944. This favorable situation is the result of steps taken to recover these fluosilicates during the course of the production of superphosphate.

Copper Sulphate

The capacity of the copper sulphate industry is in excess of 200,000,000 pounds. It is unlikely that the war agencies will approve of any increase in such facilities. Agriculture consumes about 80,000,000 pounds but we have requested 100,000,000 pounds for 1943 and will make a similar request for 1944. The requirements of the Armed Forces, industry and essential civilian uses aggregate 75,000,000 pounds, thus indicating that our production facilities are ample.

Sulphur

The supply of agricultural quality sulphur is ample to take care of all demands. There is a plentiful supply of raw material and the facilities for producing the desired types for agricultural use appear adequate.

Petroleum Derivatives

Notwithstanding the tremendous demand of the armed forces for petroleum derivatives, we have been able to obtain all needed petroleum fractions which are used in the manufacture of spray materials. It appears probable that the favorable situation will continue. In 1943 we will be confronted with a tight situation on petroleum sulphonates which are employed in the manufacture of certain oil soluble sprays. The War Department needs these sulphonates for incorporation into lubricating oils of all kinds, particularly in airplanes and Diesel engines. However, plans are underway for a moderate expansion in the production of petroleum sulphonates and it appears that in 1944 there should be a supply of off-grade material which is entirely satisfactory for agricultural use.

Container Simplification

W. E. Braithwaite, of the National Bureau of Standards, of the Department of Commerce, read the proposed simplified practice recommendation for household insecticide container and package sizes. The meeting voted for a promulgation of the simplified sizes, sizes of which will be one pint, one quart, one gallon, five gallons and fifty-five-gallon containers.

Glass Containers

John Bertram, of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, discussed the glass container situation. He mentioned that the big problem facing his company was the fuel oil situation, remarking that they had lost some capacity in their New Jersey plant because of the critical condition of the fuel oil market.

Drums

J. L. Brenn, of the Huntington Laboratories, Huntington, Ind., told of work his company was doing in locating idle drums. He urged the membership to have their salesmen check on the return of drums. He cautioned about the use of a high-return or deposit charges. Mention was made that wooden barrels were easily obtainable. The suggestion was made that two or three empties should be returned at one time, in order to facilitate the handling by railroads.

Washington Setup

John D. Conner, Washington representative for the association, discussed the functioning of the various government agencies as they affected the association membership.

Disinfectant Problems

Friar Thompson, of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, acted as discussion leader at the symposium on government specifications.

Government Specifications

Dr. E. G. Klarmann, of Lehn & Fink Production Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., in speaking on government specifications, discussed the Bureau of Ships Specification 51D-6. Dr. Klarmann, in part, said:—

I am not unmindful of the possibility or even the probability that so revolutionary a specification as that which dared to call for a disinfectant without odor, or with a slight pleasant odor, and without any reference to its phenol coefficient, must have been brought into existence, directly or indirectly, in connection with events which compelled a departure from traditional thinking in many other fields.

I am also aware that the increasing diversion of such critical materials as cresol and cresylic acid into other channels of use, notably those of the plastics industry, may have furnished the first stimulus to the serious consideration of materials, other than those our industry has been dealing with right along.

Perhaps it is true that the first specifications were written, and some still are written, to fit specific products. While such practice certainly is open to question, the fact remains that it took a world war, with a concomitant serious material shortage, to throw a really impressive beam of light upon the existence of newer and better raw materials, and to suggest their utilization in products with which members of this association are concerned.

Dr. Klarmann in commenting on item D-3 of the Navy specification said in part:—

Navy Specification Discriminates

Item D-3 of the Navy specification is discriminatory in favor of disinfectants of the quaternary ammonium type, and against those of the phenolic type, since it provides for trisodium phosphate only in the test with detergents. In the presence of one percent of trisodium phosphate, certain phenolic germicides suffer an impairment of germicidal power, particularly with respect to Staph. aureus.

On the other hand, trisodium phosphate cannot be regarded as the representative detergent; if anything, soap is the most commonly employed detergent and, therefore, a requirement captioned "Use with detergents" should consider a test with soap as well.

Of course, making the acceptance of a disinfectant dependent upon the satisfactory outcome of a bacteriological test with soap, would automatically eliminate quaternary ammonium compounds. An entirely fair specification would require a statement of incompatibilities which would prevent the use in practice, e.g., of quaternary ammonium compounds with soaps, or if phenolic disinfectants with trisodium phosphate in concentrations of over one-half percent.

As it stands now, paragraph D-3 discriminates, without justification, against phenolic disinfectants which can be made to work satisfactorily in the presence of such common detergents as soap or synthetic organic detergents of the sulphate or sulphonate classes.

Phenol Germicides

Jack C. Varley, vice-president of Baird-McGuire, Inc., in talking on "Disinfectant Needs of Armed Forces." in part, said:—

Because of the war synthetic phenol germicides have crashed through to the front in short order. I don't believe there is doubt in anyone's mind as to the efficiency and suitability of these recently developed products for general disinfection purposes but if it hadn't been for the present emergency arising, it would probably have been many years before these products gained a firm foothold with the users of disinfectants.

During the last war large quantities of cresol compound and cresylic compound were used and at the outbreak of this present war the same type of germicides were in heavy demand by both the army and navy. During World War No. 1, however, very few people had heard of, or were interested in, the field of plastics. Today the reverse is true. There is hardly a person who hasn't heard of plastic or resins. Therefore, with no demand for plastic materials, there was a sufficient amount of cresol and cresylic acids (by using the combined production of the United States and Great Britain) to take care of the army and navy germicide requirements in those days.

Plastic Industry

Just before the war the plastic industry became one of the largest users, if not the total consumer, of cresol and cresylic acids. As a result less and less of these materials was available for disinfectants. It is admitted that sanitation in camps and in the field is extremely important, because as all of you know, more men died in the last war from disease than died from bullet wounds. For the first few months, sanitation had to play second fiddle to arms production.

At the start of this war the army and navy both required very large quantities of disinfectant made from cresol and cresylic acids. Deliveries could not me made, simply because there was not enough material available to take care of both the plastic industry and the disinfectant industry. Bombers and other equipment used for combat were decidedly more important, especially at that time, than germicide. As a result, the manufacturers of disinfectants had to turn elsewhere for ingredients suitable for use in the manufacture of disinfectants. It must be kept in mind that whatever material was chosen had to be available in large quantities and not be critically needed elsewhere.

Several manufacturers had been experimenting for years with the synthetic phenols. Fortunately the armed forces were able to turn to these newly developed germicides and in that way release all of the cresol and cresylic acid for plastic production.

Army-Navy Needs

The disinfectant requirements of the army and navy during the period from our entrance into the war up until the present time have been very large. It has been fortunate that the synthetic phenols are very potent from a germicidal viewpoint because it requires only small percentages of phenol in the germicide to produce a compound with relatively high germicidal efficiency. I am referring in this instance to a comparison, germicidally speaking, between cresol compound U.S.P. and synthetic

phenol germicide as per army specifications.

Up until the present time the Army specifications for synthetic phenol Germicides called for a product having a phenol coefficient of five against both Staphylococcus aureus and E. typhi—in other words, more than twice as potent, germicidally speaking, as the U.S.P. cresol compound.

Newly released Army specifications call for a concentrated germicide with a phenol coefficient of approximately 17 against Staphylococcus aureus and 11 against E. typhi. By concentrating the material it saves containers, shipping space, and money. The concentrated material is, of course, diluted to a much greater extent before using than the product formerly purchased by the army.

Phenol Coefficients

The formulation of these synthetic phenol germicides is somewhat more complicated than that of other standard commercial products. For one thing, slight variations in compounding reflect in rather large discrepancies in the phenol coefficient value of the finished product. I say "phenol coefficient value" rather than "germicidal value" because there seems to be quite a variation in Phenol Coefficient values in the testing of some of these germicides. Dr. Brewer brought out at a recent American Public Health Meeting that non-uniformity in the Peptone used in making broth is causing quite a wide difference in test results. It would appear there is going to be a shortage of specially prepared beef extract in the near future and this may cause further complications. I just mention these points because it shows there is still quite a bit of work to be done towards perfecting the formulation, or compounding, of these synthetic phenol germicides. On the other hand, perhaps adjustments in the F.D.A. phenol coefficient method will have to be made so that true evaluations may be determined. I hasten to add, however, that even in their present stage they offer many advantages over the more recently used commercial disinfectants.

Water Disinfectant

Dr. G. F. Reddish, of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, in talking on "Disinfectant Needs of the Armed Forces," in part, said:—

Summarized briefly the ideal disinfectant for use in water purification by the armed forces, must be:—Germicidal against all disease-producing bacteria carried by water; kill all these bacteria quickly. The treated water must be clear and must have a pleasant taste. The product must be stable.

The product should be in tablet form. Use of the product must be convenient. The form of the product must be such so that large quantities can be packaged in small containers. It must be cheap. The form of the product must be such that the dosage can be applied accurately by the soldiers. The product must be safe to use. The product must be available in large quantities.

Coaltar Products

L. A. Schleuter, of the War Production Board, in discussing the supply of coaltar products, in part, said:—

Pyridin

Pyridin.—Small amounts are being used. The supply and requirements of pyridin are now just about in balance, additional requirements are not encouraged and other bases such as betapiccolene should be considered in its place for new and additional requirements.

Naphthalene

Naphthalene supply and demand are fairly well in balance. However, additional quantities could be absorbed for moth prevention control. Larger quantities of naphthalene are available for moth prevention than during past years, but the armed forces are using large amounts, leaving less for civilian consumption than previous years.

Tar Acids

Phenol is perhaps in better supply than all the other coaltar acids. However, there is none for nonessential uses even if capacity is available, because of raw material requirements—for rubber and aviation gasoline.

Cresols, Cresylic Acids

For the war program only and then where a substitute or alternate is not available.

Tar Acid Oils

Favorable position.

Petroleum Cresylics

B. W. Conn, of the Shell Oil Company, in discussing petroleum cresylics, in part, said:—

At the present time our California plant is working at capacity to produce Shell creseylic acids from both our own raw stocks and some stocks obtained from other petroleum refineries. One of our Mid-Continent refineries is producing a type of crude tar acid which, for lack of refining equipment, is being further refined by another producer. Perhaps other sources of these materials will be discovered. Shell is exerting every effort to this end and during and after this war will continue as a producer and refiner of petroleum cresylic acids.

Pyrethrum

Harold Noble, of S. B. Peneck & Co., in talking on "Pyrethrum and Rotenone," said, in part:—

The normal peacetime United States consumption is 13,000,000 pounds. In 1942 imports here dropped to 8,000,000 pounds but as the saying is "stocks in the pipelines were fair." Unfortunately it was the civilian usage which felt the full impact of the diversion of pyrethrum to the military.

The imports in the first five months of 1943 fell off to a little over 3,000,000 pounds and reports of production in Africa indicate that in the remaining seven months of 1943 but 2,300,000 pounds will actually arrive here from Kenya, Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo. A study of production figures by months emphasizes the effects of the drought this Spring in Kenya and the estimated production for the coming four months reflects the food needs situation and the loss of manpower.

Those conversant with the situation frankly are very much concerned and there are no other areas of production except India and Brazil. India will need for its own consumption all the limited quantity it can raise for the next five years, maybe more, and flowers from southern Brazil would total only from a half to a million pounds—and the pyrethrins content are but half that of the African grade. It is clear therefore that the 1943 production of about 6,000,000 pounds is a 25 percent decrease from 1942 and is only one-half our normal needs—exclusive of military requirements.

Rotenone

In discussing the situation in rotenone, Mr. Noble, in part, said:—

I fear we are going to experience a difficult situation on rotenone material the balance of the season. When we lost the Far East we lost three-fifths of our rotenone material in the form of derris root. The stimulation to production of cube root in South America was delayed in the process of transition of the purchase of this commodity at the origin from industry to the governmental agencies. Both a short term and long term program were inaugurated and they are now functioning.

Early this year there was a loss by enemy action of a steamer carrying almost a million pounds of cube and this of course aggravated the short position in the U. S. A. Recently over a 100 tons have been flown by the Army Transport Command from Brazil to LaGuardia and Floyd Bennett Fields and this material promptly passed into areas urgently in need of supplies. In the past week or two quantities of whole root arrived in New York and New Orleans and as soon as it can be converted into powder it likewise will pass immediately into consumption.

We can look for 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 pounds in the next twelve months. This is only 60 percent of our requirements but with restrictions as to use on specific essential crops we hope we are safe in predicting the situation is well in hand and should improve from this time on.

Postwar Prospects

John Powell, of John Powell & Co., in talking on "What of Insecticides After the War," in part, said:—

The prospects for the insecticide industry after the war ought to be good. As a matter of fact, they ought to be extremely good, but they will not be as good as they might be unless we get away from the type of thinking that has guided the policies of many firms in the industry.

We, as an industry, must be prepared to take advantage of the opportunities which will probably exist, because, when this war is over, at least 6,000,000 of our fighting men are going to return home very much insect-conscious.

The history of the war will show that the soldier's battle was as much against bugs as it was against the enemy, and on many occasions the bugs had the upper hand. In the reminiscences of our fighting soldiers in Tunisia, the South Pacific, Australia, and those in American camps and barracks as well, insects will loom very large.

As I see it, the job of the insecticide industry after the war will be to keep these men insect-conscious and, through intelligent advertising, encourage their spreading the doctrine of insect control in their home communities and keeping alive this fear of insects.

Sprayer Problem

In this connection, manufacturers are going to have to change their approach to the sprayer problem, because they have heretofore been willing to buy the cheapest sprayer they could find, since their theory was that they were not in the sprayer business, and sold them at cost merely as a service to the public. Obviously, this approach is all wrong, because if a product is to reach its maximum growth, the maker must concern himself with the most efficient method of application.

More about sprayers—better hand sprayers are vital. Will manufacturers of insecticides after the war have sense enough to demand a minimum 25 cents or 30 cents sprayer or will the 10 cent tin "squirt gun" again flourish, solely because it is cheap? This is a real after the war problem for the insecticide industry—to kill the cheap, junky sprayer!

No one denies, I am sure, that the insecticide industry holds tremendous possibilities for growth, if a reasonable amount of common-sense is used and if in recognizing the possibilities we do something to bring their realization.

Blackplate for Sprayers

Melvin Goldberg, of the War Production Board, touched on the sprayer situation, mentioning that there would be a certain amount of blackplate available for sprayers, and he felt that the next move was up to the membership of the association to get after sprayer manufacturers to make the sprayers.

The association plans to reissue its bulletin of May 7, which outlines the procedure to be followed by members, pointing out that after a member files his order for sprayers with a manufacturer, he should also submit the data of his order to the Insecticide and Fungicides Unit, Chemicals Branch, War Production Board, Washington.

—O-P-D—

Cellulose Ester Flake Put Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Allocation order M-326 was issued June 9 to govern cellulose ester flake, which is used in the manufacture of rayon, photographic film, and various thermoplastics. To control the end use in plastics, Supplementary allocation order M-326-a was issued to govern molding powder, sheets, rods, and tubes in primary form produced from cellulose ester flake.

Exemptions are provided for maximums of 100 pounds of cellulose ester flake in the aggregate during any calendar month, 100 pounds of cellulose plastic molding powder, and 50 pounds of cellulose plastic sheets, rods or tubes. These orders do not cover nitro cellulose or ethylcellulose.

For July, the first month for which allocations will be made, the filing date for forms PD-600 and PD-602 will be June 15 instead of June 10. Filing date for form PD-601 will be advanced five days to June 20.

—O-P-D—

Foster Gets CPRB Post

Esty Foster has been appointed as chairman of the non-military supplies committee of the Combined Production and Resources Board. Mr. Foster comes to the CPRB from the War Production Board, where he was director of the Facilities Program Division of the Facilities Bureau. He is on leave of absence from the engineering firm of Ford, Bacon and Davis, Inc., of New York.

'Plexiglas' Plant Opened in Tennessee

Opening of a new plastics plant in Knoxville, Tennessee, which will quadruple the production of 'Plexiglas' sheets has been announced by Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia who will operate the plant for the Defense Plant Corporation. It lifts transparent plastic output to a volume more than forty times greater than the volume at the outbreak of World War II.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Salesmen Hold Golf Outing

Chemical Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry held its initial golf tournament of the 1943 season at the Garden City Country Club, June 8. Attendance totaled seventy-five members and guests. Winners were:—

Members

1. Class A—Low gross, H. R. Miller, Hercules Powder Company.
2. Class B—Low gross, P. C. Reilly, Reilly Tar Chemical Company.
3. Class C—Low gross, Geo. F. Smith, Geo. F. Smith.
4. Class A—Low net, H. Herrmann, General Dyestuff Company.
5. Class B—Low net, H. Cottrell, Innis, Speiden & Co.
6. Class C—Low net, Paul Hiller.
7. Guests—Low gross, R. B. Lowe.
8. Guests—Low net, Bud Keeley.
9. High Gross, Geo. Mutcher.
10. Kickers Prizes, V. E. Williams, Monsanto Chemical Company.
11. Kickers Prizes, H. C. Green, National Aniline & Chemical Company.
12. Kickers Prizes, W. C. Harmon, Calco Chemical Division.
13. Guests Kickers, J. W. Atherton, Atherton-Currier Adv. Agency.
14. Door Prize—$25 War Bond, C. R. Dolmetch.
15. Special door prize donated by Seldner & Enequist, won by William Berry.

—O-P-D—

Consolidated Feldspar Doubling Capacity

Consolidated Feldspar Corporation is installing new screening and crushing equipment in its mill at Louise, Ariz., in order to double the capacity of the plant.

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Several Spray Process Egg Driers Close Plants—Fresh Egg Price Ceilings Kill Dried Egg Profits—Yolk and Egg Albumen Very Tight

The extremely tight position of egg albumen and yolk again attracted considerable attention among factors in the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals over the past week, when it was pointed out that several spray process driers have closed down their plants completely, claiming that they could not operate profitably under ceilings established by the Office of Price Administration for fresh eggs. Only a light amount of technical albumen was available and the position of egg yolk was even tighter. Also, it was predicted in the trade that ceiling regulations and the recent floods would result in shutdowns of several starch mills within two weeks. Producers of blood albumen and soluble dried blood continued to report difficulty in satisfying demand for these items, which only recently were considered in fair supply. Bichromates were in tight position again last week, with the demand continuing very heavy. Dyestuffs on the whole were in rather good call. Sizable shipments of myrobalans and wattle bark extract were reported to have been received. War Production Board allocations for June are reported elsewhere in this issue.

Olive drab wool clips, rags, and wool waste, formerly restricted for military purposes, have been released for civilian use by WPB through revocation of order M-87. This wool, which has been used in the manufacture of cloth for garments for the armed forces, has been restricted to military use since March 19, 1942, when the original order was issued.

WPB also has eliminated wool quotas assigned for production of blended worsted and woolen yarns and cloth for civilian use and has increased substantially the amount of wool which can be used for civilian products without restriction as to wool content.

Tanners will be interested in the fact that many civilian leather products, the manufacture of which was prohibited after June 1, can be produced during the remainder of 1943 out of manufacturers' inventories as a result of action just taken by WPB.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.8	262.8	262.6	260.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride. — The United States Treasury Department is offering approximately 700,000 pounds of anhydrous chloride and will receive bids up to June 19. Particulars are given on page 4. Sizable shipments of bauxite have just been received. Alumina chloride quotations unaltered.

Ammonia Sulfamate.—This material, which is used on textiles as a fireproofing agent, also may be employed to kill poison ivy and many other noxious weeds, it is stated. Such weeds can be killed easily with a spray solution of the chemical, which is nonpoisonous, free from fire hazard, and sterilizes the soil for a brief period only. Weeds killed by spraying with ammonia sulfamate include poison oak, choke cherry, wild blackberries, and Canada, Russian, and sow thistles. It is claimed that destruction follows absorption of the chemical into the foliage and thence down to the roots.

Soda Bichromate. — New features lacking in tight market. Demand heavy.

Soda Prussiate. — Demand active from textile printing and dry color users. Tone steady.

Zinc Dust. — Material under WPB allocation control. Quotations unaltered.

Dyestuffs

Annatto. — Stocks continue small with no easing in replacement difficulties. Material may be used for food coloring only. Prices firm at higher levels established in May due to war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and railroad transportation costs after goods reach this country.

Cochineal. — Demand rather good. Quotations show no change.

Hematine.—Demand active. Quotations rule unchanged.

Turmeric.—Quotations firm due to small stocks and replacement difficulties.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Suppliers experiencing difficulty in keeping up with active demand. Tone very firm.

Albumen, Egg.—Supplies very limited but some technical material available. Some spray driers have closed down their plants completely due to OPA price ceilings on fresh eggs. Food Distribution Adminstration purchased 887,760 pounds of spray process dried whole eggs on May 28 at $1.169 to $1.35 per pound.

Dried Blood, Soluble.—Demand taxing supplies. Quotations very firm.

Egg Yolk.—Item even more scarce than egg albumen. Some spray driers have closed down their plants completely, claiming losses of 10c. per pound or more on sales of material due to OPA price ceilings on fresh eggs. See egg albumen.

Starch, Corn.—Government takings leaving little material available for normal consumers. Other starches being sought as substitutes. It is predicted that recent floods and ceiling regulations will result in complete shutdowns of several starch mills within two weeks. Voluntary certification of purchases and deliveries of corn, and the exempting of white corn for food processing from inventory limitations in food distribution order 52 are provided in a revision of the order just issued by the War Food Administration. An amendment provides for termination of the order on July 1, since a freer movement of corn off the farms is expected by that time. Visible supply of corn decreased 3,437,000 bushels in week ended June 5, according to Chicago Board of Trade.

Zein.—WPB allocations rule. No change pricewise.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—Market conditions show no change with demand very active and quotations under specific maximum price regulation. WPB allocations rule.

Divi-Divi.—Good interest. Material being used in place of myrobalans by some tanners due to tight position of latter.

Myrobalans.—Sizable shipment just received. Quotations same.

Quebracho Extract.—Material moving out to tanners in good volume under WPB allocation control. Stocks reasonably satisfactory. Tone firm.

Wattle.—Shipments of wattle bark extract in considerable volume just received. No movements pricewise.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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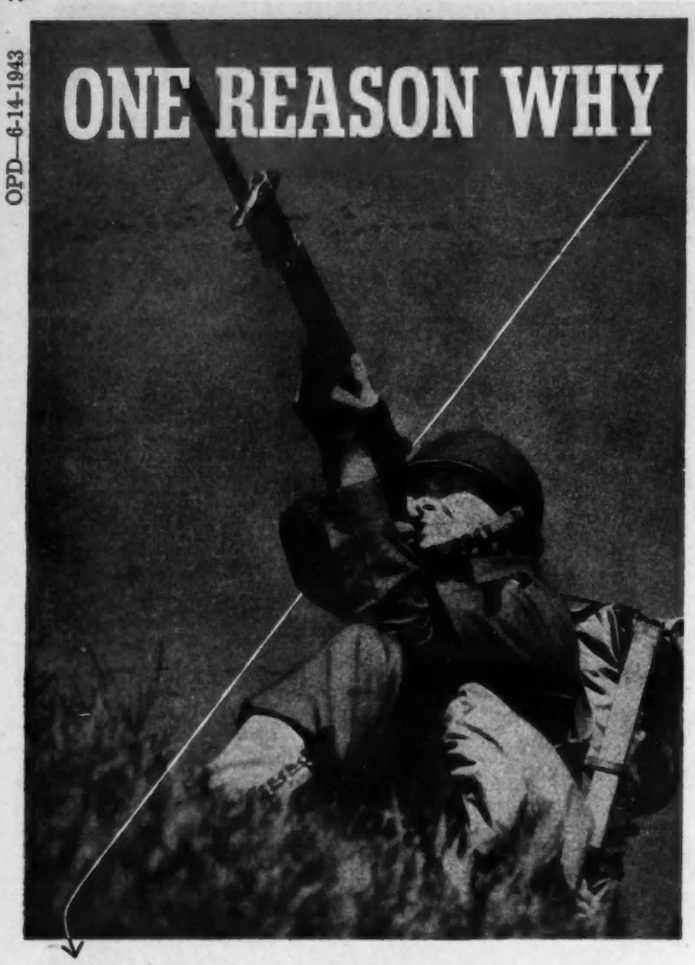

deliveries of NAPHTHALENE may be curtailed . . .

Naphthalene, long recognized as one of the most dependable moth preventives known, is also used in the manufacture of plasticizers for smokeless powder. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, it is needed in ever-increasing quantities for war purposes.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are war requirements, we ask the indulgence of our customers if deliveries for civilian use are curtailed or delayed.

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CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR* (Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
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Coaltar Chemicals

Return of Miners to Pits Believed to Have Been in Time to Avert Any Serious Consequences in Market for Coaltar Chemicals —Sizable Quantity of Imported Cresylic Acid Arrives

The return of the coal miners to the pits was in time to avert any serious consequences insofar as coaltar chemicals are concerned. Such was the opinion of producers last week who stated that, as far as they could discern from plant reports, the effects had been confined largely to the "top of the pile".

In the light of the extreme shortage of many basic products, it was considered very fortunate in the trade that the strike was not of longer duration. With production of aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber at a pace which was considered impossible of accomplishment a few months ago, further tightening of benzol is indicated, the material already being very difficult to obtain for anything but essential needs. The seriousness of any prolonged drop in production can readily be seen. The effects on numerous other basic products would have been similarly disastrous, and the situation would have been reflected quickly in coaltar acids and intermediates and in coaltar colors. War Production Board allocations for June are listed elsewhere in this issue.

Production of 7,545,379 net tons of steel ingots and castings during the month of May has been announced by the American Iron and Steel Institute. The May tonnage fell short of the peak of 7,670,187 tons produced in March of this year. It was, however, substantially above production in May, 1942, when 7,382,578 tons were produced, and also exceeded the April total of 7,374,154 tons.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 97.5 per cent of capacity, a decrease of 0.9 point from the previous week, when the rate was 98.4 percent, according to the Institute. A month ago the rate was 99.4 percent and in the corresponding week of last year it was 99.3 percent, unchanged from the previous week.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber, production of which is at a pace considered impossible of accomplishment a few months ago, is consuming benzol in large quantities. The material continues under WPB allocation control and indications are that it is likely to become more and more difficult to obtain for non-essential uses. Quotations are steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in the week ended June 5 indicate production from that source of 3,728,000 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—No change in level of demand. Supplies continue tight. Prices same. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended June 5 indicate production from that source of 14,551,400 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Railroads and utilities taking material in good volume with agricultural users also active in market. No change in quotations. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended June 5 indicate production from that source of 769,600 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Sizable shipment of imported cresylic acid just received.

Naphthalene. — Demand for refined material continues to hold market very firm. WPB allocations govern crude transactions. Prices show no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended June 5 indicate production from that source of 1,623,500 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol. — Heavy war needs hold supplies available for intermediates tight. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended June 5 indicate production from that source of 216,400 pounds of phenol.

Pitch. — No new developments. Prices same.

Pyridin.—Good demand from manufacturers of sulfa drugs and vitamins. Tone steady.

Tar Acid Oil.—WPB allocations rule. Prices unchanged.

Toluol. — Heavy war and related needs hold market tight. Explosives manufacture consuming large volume. Market tone firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended June 5 indicate production from that source of 745,600 gallons of toluol.

Xylol. — Market conditions show little change. Supply situation extremely tight. WPB allocations rule. Prices strong. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended June 5 indicate production from that source of 168,300 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, June 9.—Coaltar bases continue active. Demand in the market for benzol compares well with that noted for some time. In general, inquiries for most products is substantial. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are: Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; industrial xylol, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, 30c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Demand good. Quotations remain firm.

Cyclohexanol.—No change in market position. Prices same.

Cyclohexanone.—Interest at good level. Prices steady.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Material continues in good inquiry with no price alterations.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Supplies very tight. Market tone unchanged.

Benzoic, Technical.—No new features in market. Undertone strong.

Broenner's.—Material in fair demand. Quotations show no change.

Cleve's. — Demand active. Price situation steady.

Fumaric.—Active demand against light supplies. No alterations pricewise.

Gamma.—Needs in rather good volume. Quotations show no change.

Laurent's.—Good volume of inquiries. Market tone firm.

Maleic.—Market tight. Good interest. No alterations in price schedules.

Malic. — Supplies light. Interest good. Firm undertone.

Picramic.—Active demand against light supplies. Prices same.

Picric.—Demand at recent levels with prices unchanged.

Salicylic.—Supply conditions tight. Undertone firm.

Sulphanilic. — Good interest with no change in supply situation. Tone firm.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine. — No change in level of demand. Quotations unaltered.

Anilin.—Demand and supply conditions unchanged. No movements pricewise.

Benzaldehyde.—Supplies tight. Quotations firm.

Betanaphthol.—Market tone continues firm. Supplies short.

Diethylanilin. — No new developments. Price schedules show no change.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Demand un-

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

changed from recent levels. No movements pricewise.

Dinitrotoluene. — Supplies tight. Undertone very firm.

Diphenylamine. — Material under WPB allocation control. No change in quotations.

Metanitroanilin. — Limited supplies hold market very firm.

Metaphenylenediamine. — WPB allocations govern transactions. No change pricewise.

Nitrobenzene. — Supply conditions tight. Quotations confirmed.

Nitronaphthalene.—No new features in tight market. Prices show no change.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol. — Supplies short due to tight raw materials.

Orthonitrophenol. — Raw materials shortage holds market very firm.

Orthonitrotoluene. — Position tight. No new features. Quotations steady.

Parachlorophenol. — New developments lacking in firm market.

Paranisidin.—Tone unaltered. Prices same.

Paraphenylenediamine.—Market conditions continue tight. No movements pricewise.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Tight glycerin situation holds supply conditions easier. Material under WPB allocation and use control. Prices unaltered.

Xylidin.—Tone steady. No new developments.

Coaltar Colors

Government needs for uniforms, blankets, camouflage cloth, tents, and the like continued last week to require dyes in large volume. Little change was noted in the level of demand for colors for civilian goods. Manufacturers of canvas products reported at a recent conference with WPB officials that they had been able to fulfill military and essential civilian needs so far. The industry recommended simplification of specifications for tents for the military in order to conserve materials and labor. Further conversion of equipment to meet new military requirements of the Quartermaster Corps and the Chemical Warfare Service is being planned by the dyestuff industry, according to industry representatives. It is said that the adoption of dark olive drab for Army uniforms and the Navy's new battleship gray present production problems necessitating the proposed stepping up of the conversion program.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

is much more stable than palm oil in the manufacture of these plates and in the cold-reduction process for making sheet steel. It lasts three times as long as palm oil and costs only twice as much.

In other instances, substitute products are not only equal or better, but also cheaper. Woolen manufacturers have reported to the Agricultural Research Administration that a modified peanut oil, developed by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory as a textile lubricant, is superior in many properties to olive oil, the usual lubricant, and much cheaper.

Simplification Overdone

Simplicity is desirable but exporters of paraffin are said to have been carrying it too far in their applications to BEW for export licenses. BEW says that applicants seeking licenses to export paraffin under Department of Commerce schedule B No. 5045.00 "Paraffin wax, refined and semirefined" should state the weight of the refined wax and the weight of the semirefined wax separately and not group them together as they have been doing.

Black for Printing Ink

The characteristic peculiarities of official language run all over this town. They mixed up the carbon black item in this column last week. The amplitude of furnace-type black is relative only to requirements for rubber compounding. It is the channel type which is so "well in hand" that printing ink and paint deliveries need not be curtailed.

Oilmen Try Soldiering

About a hundred executives of the petroleum industry and several newspaper men covering the industry found out last week by personal experience what life in the army is like. Accepting an invitation to see the army from the inside, they spent two days at Fort Belvoir, Va., going through the paces of a buck private. Routed out at the crack of dawn, they dug ditches, helped build bridges, drilled, engaged in rifle and machine-gun practices and as a final test of endurance were sent out on a 5-mile hike under full pack.

It is said that the spirit was willing but the flesh was weak. Entirely unconfirmed rumors had it that sales of liniment soared to new heights upon the campaigners' return to private life.

—O-P-D—

Alien Properties To Be Sold on Bids

—Continued from page 5

general best calculated to protect both the interests of the United States and the purchasers."

The regulations provide for the proposed sale to be advertised in a newspaper of general circulation in the place where the property is located, or in trade and other publications, at least fifteen days before the date set for opening of bids. Appropriate opportunity is to be given for inspection of the property before bidding. All bids are to be in writing and will constitute irrevocable offers to purchase the property. Awards are to be made within thirty days of the opening of the bids.

It is contemplated that some of the properties at least will be desired by government agencies themselves, and special provision is contained in the regulations providing for such sales.

None but American citizens may submit bids for the purchase of the vested properties unless special exception is made by the custodian. All sales are to be made in conformity with the applicable regulations of the Office of Price Administration, War Production Board, or other department or agency of the government.

—O-P-D—

Clay Plants Conversion To Charcoal Suggested

—Continued from page 7

not advocated elsewhere since this would necessitate transporting wood to the kilns. The process of converting a clay product kiln is relatively simple and can be carried out for approximately $150 per kiln.

Detailed instructions on conversion of kilns and on charcoal making have been sent to clay products plants in wooded areas by WPB's Building Materials Division and arrangements are being made by the division for clay products manufacturers to visit nearby charcoal plants and observe operations at first hand. When converted, an average clay products kiln (30 feet in diameter) can produce about 35 tons of charcoal monthly.

—O-P-D—

Coke Oven Developments Reviewed by Koppers Unit

"Coke Oven Plant Construction and Development in 1942" is the subject of a pamphlet issued by the Koppers Company, engineering and construction division, Pittsburgh. The pamphlet contains twelve pages, with eleven photographs and eight line drawings. The author is W. A. Leech, jr., of the engineering and construction division.

A summary of recent developments in the field of coke plant construction, the pamphlet lists improvements in design, cites certain new processes, and gives construction figures for 1942. Eleven coke plants were built and put into operation by the Koppers Company during 1942, and sixteen were under construction at the end of the year. The aggregate annual coal carbonization capacity of the twenty-seven new plants is 11,661,000 tons.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Philadelphia Coke Company has elected W. H. Earle president.

Built Up Mica Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the War Production Board.

Coated Paper Casein Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the War Production Board.

Delta Oil Products Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has been granted the Army-Navy Production Award.

American Cyanamid Company's Warners plant, Linden, N. J., has been granted the Army-Navy Production Award.

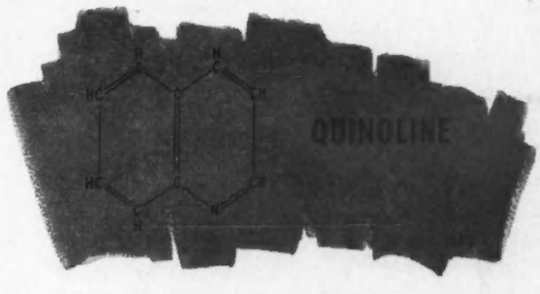
Macmillan Petroleum Corporation has converted its refinery in Long Beach, Cal., in largest part to the production of high-octane gasoline.

QUINOLINE *available*

Grade Available—Quinoline distilling 95% within 2°C.

Properties: (Pure Compound)

Molecular Weight	129
Melting Point	—19.5°C.
Boiling Point	237.7°C.
Specific Gravity at 20°/4°C.	1.095
State: Liquid	
Solubility: Soluble in alcohol, ether, carbon disulfide and most of the common organic solvents. Partially soluble in water.	



Uses: Quinoline is used in the preparation of nicotinic acid, drugs, dyes and photographic sensitizers. Oxyquinoline sulfate is a well known antiseptic. Quinoline is useful as a reaction medium and as an extraction agent.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples on this and other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine; alpha, beta and gamma picolines; and lutidines, and on naphthalene, industrial pitches and other coal tar derivatives. — Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Government Purchasing of Paint Materials Compensating in Large Measure for Further Diminution of Civilian Account Buying —Linseed Oil Shortage Still Greatest Handicap

Extensive purchasing of pigments, colors, natural and synthetic resins and glues by procurement agencies of the United States army and navy has compensated in large measure for a further seasonal shrinkage of buying operations on civilian account in the market for paint, varnish and lacquer materials within the past week. And this business for the military establishment has generally proved more lucrative than it was a year ago. For, with a plethora of proffers of this government business, there has been an almost complete cessation of competitive price shading among the producers, processors and other suppliers of these materials and greater unanimity in maintaining prices on their products at or close to ceiling levels.

Moreover, this war production business has made a strong appeal to the paint materials producers on the score of desirability because it has been free of the restrictions and other regulations tending to limit the quantities that may be sold which are attached to transactions in these materials for non-essential uses.

Although the allocations in paint materials announced by the War Production Board for June, which are listed elsewhere in this issue of the REPORTER, have shown greater liberality than for some time past, the restrictions still imposed by it on many uses have continued to prevent the placing of many orders for civilian account.

Meanwhile, leading paint makers have been eminently successful in devising economical paint formulations, whereby they have stretched their supplies of the oil, and have obtained the approval of the bureaus on these formulations.

Price Changes

Advanced

Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

Rosin, gum, 1c. to 6c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	141.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

The recent further relaxation by the War Production Board of wartime controls over the use of lead has assured freedom from use restrictions, seemingly indefinitely, for the paint industry. Prices of pig lead have continued within the week June 4-June 11 firmly held at 6.35 cents per pound in St. Louis and 6.50 cents in New York.

Although the supply of zinc ores and concentrates is still fairly liberal, there is a distinct shortage of zinc slabs and WPB is still subjecting them to allocation control, save in the case of the Metals Reserve Company which is entirely free from allocation as the only buyer permitted to acquire zinc for public account.

So as to clear up an ambiguity hitherto existing in its Conservation Order M-11, WPB has issued an amendment to that order deleting reference to "any other corporation" as authorized to buy zinc for public account, and approving sales to that agency solely for the purpose of stockpiling or redistribution by it. Prices of zinc slabs have remained unchanged in the week June 4-June 11 at 8.25 cents per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66 cents in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—The shortage in linseed and other drying oils is continuing to restrict sales of this together with all other lead pigments.

Lead Titanate.—Sharing to a considerable extent in the growing popularity of titanium oxides and other titanium compounds, this material is showing a sizable movement into consuming channels.

Litharge.—Continues in fair inquiry.

Lithopone.—War production interests are still making fairly extensive purchases, thereby compensating, in part at least, for a seasonal lagging of buying for civilian account.

Orange Mineral. — Only a routine business is currently recorded.

Red Lead.—Insufficiency of the supply of linseed oil available for mixing operations on civilian account is continuing to curtail transactions in this pigment.

Titanium Dioxide. — Following a brisk movement of this material in May, a keen demand has continued to be noted so far this month, absorbing current production and making it difficult for some suppliers to fill all proffered orders.

allocations of mica for the third quarter of 1943, beginning July 1. Latest arrivals of so-called strategic mica have included 182 cases of block and 672 cases of splittings.

Talc.—Continues in brisk demand. The hitherto extremely tight supply situation in fibrous grades has eased somewhat, so that producers in New York State are now able to make de-

White Lead.—Buying operations of government agencies are keeping the market for this pigment moderately active, despite a further seasonal diminution of purchasing for civilian account, intensified by the shortage of linseed and other drying oils.

Zinc Oxides. — Although the movement of French process oxides continues somewhat limited by the difficulties of obtaining authorizations for buying zinc slabs, there is a fairly brisk demand with commensurately sizable shipments of American process oxides, which are in more liberal supply.

Lead

In 1942 the total mine production of recoverable lead in the United States and Alaska (including that made into pigments and chemicals direct from ore) was 492,435 short tons, according to preliminary figures of the Bureau of Mines. These figures compare with a production of 461,426 tons in 1941.

The price of lead at St. Louis was quoted, January 2, 1942, at 6.125 cents per pound; this held until February, when it rose to 6.35 cents per pound, where it remained until the end of the year. Beginning February, the Metals Reserve Company offered a premium of 2¾ cents per pound for all lead produced above certain fixed mine quotas.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic descriptions continue in moderate request. Latest arrivals have included 7,982 bags.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Barytes.—A steady, though limited, movement continues to be recorded.

Charcoal. — General dissatisfaction continues to be expressed by producers and their agents in the paint grades of this material over the GMPR prices for these grades which are now considerably under actual costs. Sales are being made in these grades only when sellers are compelled to fill priority orders at the March, 1942 prices. WPB allocations for June on various industrial uses outside the paint industry appear elsewhere in this issue of the REPORTER.

China Clay.—Only a sluggish movement is recorded.

Diatomaceous Earth. — Continues in moderate request with prices well maintained on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Graphite.—In fair call at prices recently fixed by OPA.

Gypsum.—Buying interest keeping up well. Supplies sizable but tone holding firm.

Mica.—An especially active demand is noted in the paint trade for pulverized grades of water-ground mica and processors report a sizable movement of these and other grades. There is also a moderate call for dry-ground mica. WPB's mica and graphite division has announced that it is setting up requirements, authorizations and liveries within approximately two weeks after receipt of orders. Their mills are now reported to be running to capacity in an effort to keep pace with the demand. Latest arrivals of talc of foreign origin have included 1,374 bagfuls.

Total production of talc and soapstone in California in 1942 is reported to have amounted to 47,782 net tons, valued at $545,509, as compared with 47,935 tons, worth $525,396, for 1941. Last year's output had the greatest annual value of any year's yield on record in that State, although the 1941 output slightly passed it in quantity. Eight properties in Inyo County and three in San Bernardino County supplied all of the high grade talc produced there last year.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue.—Buying interest continues fair-sized.

Bone Blacks.—In fair request and firmly held.

Carbon Blacks.—A steadily mounting demand and increasing movement are reported throughout the list, with shipments so far this month running slightly ahead of those for May. Furnace blacks are in especially brisk call, as synthetic rubber production is getting further under way. Producers' plants are now operating strongly and are expected to reach capacity proportions before the end of this month. WPB's allocations for June show that furnace carbon black is being allocated only to the compounding of rubber. That agency reports that the greatest shortage is still noted in the low-reinforcing, high-loading grade. It also comments on the fact that three new units manufacturing the medium-reinforcing type have been placed in operation, thus easing the supply situation for these particular grades.

Chrome Colors. — War agencies' orders, although interspersed with occasional cancellations in some quarters, are continuing to make up for a further seasonal shrinkage of buying for civilian account. Hence, considerable movements are still being recorded in chrome green, chrome yellow and zinc chromate yellow.

Naval Stores

A steady or firm tone prevailed much of the time in Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine last week. In the case of rosin there was some irregularity in price movements but changes were generally within small limits. The trend of turpentine was upward at times as offerings continued small, while the inquiry was fairly active. The report that the government was seeking turpentine, supposedly for lease-lend account, apparently had something to do with the limited offerings and the action of prices. The movement of rosin into consuming channels in some important industries was still reported as steady and liberal and reports were current to the effect that increasing quantities of products of the pine tree will move into consumption in the rubber industry as synthetic production expands. Weather conditions were more favorable for operations in the woods and production was reported to be on an increasing scale in all sections despite the shortage of labor.

CCC Holdings

The following table shows the quantity of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC at the close of business May 31, 1943:—

Crop year	Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938—barrels	49,577	.....
drums	13,299	.....
1939—barrels	29,980	.....
drums	4,449	.....
1940—barrels	16,721	.....
drums	203,492	.....
1941—barrels	.....	.....
drums	128,146	.....
1942—barrels	33,660	154,628
drums	202,664	.....
1943—barrels	103	15,231
drums	15,090	.....
Totals	787,181	169,859

Turpentine.—Purchasing in the local market was generally limited to small lots, the movement of such quantities being reported as fair and somewhat larger than in the previous week.

Savannah, June 11.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	65⅝	350	219	177	25,548
Tuesday	66¼	3,500	141	35	25,654
Wednesday	66¼	1,150	177	11	25,820
Thursday	66¼	2,050	190	162	25,643
Friday	66	2,400	141	170	25,819

* No trading.

Chicago, June 11.—Rosin more active. B grade, $4.54 per 100 pounds net; G, $5.30; M, $5.55; W.W., $6.04.

Rosin.—There was no snap to business here but in some quarters a rather more active inquiry was noted for small or moderate quantities to fill the current needs of consumers and dealers.

Savannah, June 11.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$2.77	$2.76	$2.76	$2.76	$2.76
D	...	3.03	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02
E	...	3.43	3.42	3.43	3.42	3.41
F	...	3.45	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.43
G	...	3.55	3.54	3.54	3.54	3.54
H	...	3.55	3.55	3.54	3.54	3.53
I	...	3.60	3.59	3.58	3.57	3.57
K	...	3.76	3.76	3.75	3.75	3.77
M	...	3.78	3.79	3.77	3.77	3.77
N	...	3.82	3.83	3.83	3.81	3.80
WG	...	3.98	3.98	3.97	3.94	3.94
WW	...	4.28	4.29	4.29	4.28	4.28
X	...	4.28	4.29	4.29	4.28	4.28
		Barrels				
Sales	...	316	546	392	347	271
Receipts	...	178	504	477	512	447
Shipments	...	...	310	342	325	382
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	78,995

* No trading.

Chicago, June 11.—Turpentine fairly active. Five-drum lots, 76c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 81c.; single drums, 79c.; single barrels, 84c.

Other Naval Stores

Pitch. — No slackening of demand noted. Production well absorbed.

Rosin Oil. — All grades wanted by local and other consumers. Market steady.

Tar. — Contract movement steady and liberal. Quotations maintained.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate.—Normal and secondary butyl acetate now under WPB allocation control. Prices on normal under individual OPA ceiling.

Butyl Alcohol.—Material under control of general preference order M-159. Quotations steady. Normal prices under individual OPA ceiling.

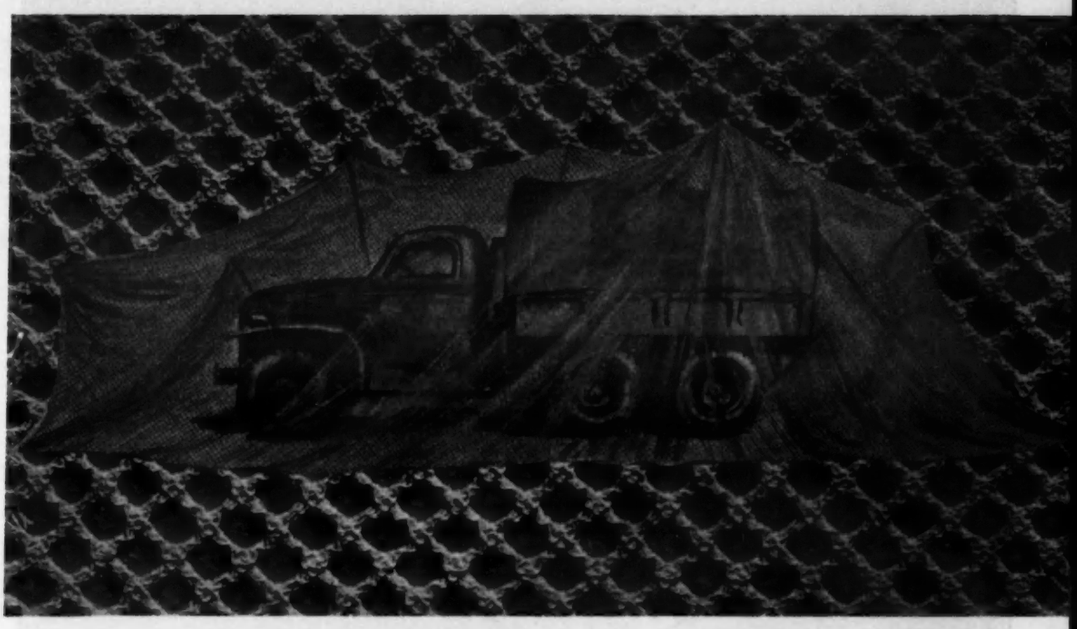
Ethyl Acetate.—This product and isopropyl acetate, used in the manufacture of lacquers and paint thinners, has been placed under allocation control by WPB through issuance of general preference order M-327. Details appear elsewhere in this issue.

Isopropyl Acetate.—See ethyl acetate.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.—Material now under WPB allocation control. Quotations continue unaltered.

Shellac

Arrivals of shellac last week totaled 1,211 bags and included 100 bags of button lac and 75 packages of garnet lac. The landing was typical of the



CAMOUFLAGE NET
FIRE-PROOFED WITH ZINC BORATE

● Camouflage net* is just one of the textiles now made fire-resistant by impregnation with a Zinc Borate compound. The New Jersey Zinc Company's Zinc Borate—3167 (containing less than 1% of water-soluble salts) has been especially developed for use in fire-retardant compounds of the weather-resistant type. It is now available in carload quantities.

● Zinc Borate—3167 is particularly useful in inhibiting afterglow—an important factor in camouflage netting as well as other applications. It is a fine, impalpable powder (99% through 325 mesh screen) and is easily dispersed in the usual fire-proofing vehicles. It also has a mild fungistatic action.

● If you would like to learn more about results obtained with Zinc Borate—3167, write to the Development Products Division of The New Jersey Zinc Company for samples and further information.

*Specification No. T-1669, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

ZINC BORATE-3167 NOW AVAILABLE IN CARLOAD QUANTITIES!

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

160 FRONT STREET (New Jersey Zinc) NEW YORK, N. Y.

failure of shellac to reach here in large quantities and it is small wonder that there is barely enough shellac available to meet the actual requirements that stem directly from the war program. That is precisely the reason why civilian users welcome any good substitute and also why most shellac sellers are doing everything possible to supply that need.

Synthetic Resins

Although government agencies' purchasing still constitutes the bulk of the transactions in synthetic resins, the demand for phenolic, phthalic alkyd and the vinyl chloride resins, and vinyl polymers for civilian account continues unabated, though largely unsatisfied. WPB's allocations for June for uses other than war production are fairly liberal, however, and a sizable business is also being recorded on this score. Prices continue firmly maintained throughout the list.

Driers

A steadily increasing demand is noted for both stearates and palmitates with prices firmly held throughout the list of aluminum, barium, calcium, lead and zinc stearates and aluminum, calcium, magnesium and zinc palmitates. There is also a growing request for resinates of aluminum, calcium, cobalt, lead, manganese and zinc, as well as for oleates and linoleates of aluminum, cobalt, copper and lead. Linoresinates are also moving briskly together with other substitutes for the allocated naphthanates.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—The supply situation, especially in the gums of foreign origin, is becoming tighter daily, with satisfactory substitutes being found for several of the foreign materials which are fast becoming, if not already, unobtainable. An especially brisk demand has sprung up latterly in gilsonites.

Copals.—Varnish makers continue buying up to their permissable limits in Congo gums and recourse to these natural resins by manufacturers of coatings unable to procure their requirements in synthetic resins is noted on a constantly expanding scale. There is also an undiminished call for spirit soluble copals but, with supplies of Philippine and East Indian gum virtually exhausted and with no new arrivals in sight for a long time to come, the demand emanating from this source is going unsatisfied for the most part.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Although there has recently been a slight increase in the domestic output, coincident with the flush milk production season, there has been no material relief within the past week from the notable shortage of all kinds of casein previously noted, as the home production has continued woefully inadequate and none of the 800 tons of Argentine stuff, released by WPB, has yet reached here, although some of this material is expected to arrive in the United States around July 1.

In an amendment to WPB's Preference Order M-307, prescribing allocation control, issued June 9 and made effective immediately, suppliers of casein are required to file with this government agency separate reports on Form PB-601 for proposed deliveries to each type of customer. Each type of customer is to be classified, for the purposes of this amended order, as a manufacturer of adhesives, coated paper, except wallpaper, gypsum, insecticides, leather finishes, plastics, rubber, wallpaper, or other products or as a purchaser of casein for resale or inventory.

The shortage in casein is inducing many former users to have recourse to such substitutes as soybean protein and corn protein or zein, albeit the latter is likewise under allocation control.

Glues.—The constantly increasing scarcity of raw materials is holding down production of hide glues to the extent that the yield is wholly inadequate to meet pressing requirements, forcing many producers to allot their current output among customers. A huge backlog of orders thus continues only partly filled. Bone glues are in a nearly similar position, with the demand far outstripping current production.

Zinc

In 1942 the total mine production of recoverable zinc in the United States and Alaska (including that made into pigments and chemicals direct from ore) was 760,210 short tons, according to preliminary figures of the Bureau of Mines. These figures compare with a production of 749,125 short tons in 1941.

Zinc was quoted at 8.25 cents per pound (St. Louis), January 2, 1942, and remained at that price the rest of the year. Beginning in February, the Metals Reserve Company offered a premium of 2¾ cents per pound for all zinc produced above certain fixed mine quotas.

—O-P-D—

Mica for Third Quarter Must Be Requested June 15

OPD Washington Bureau

The Mica and Graphite Division of the War Production Board is setting up requirements, authorization, and allocations of mica for the third quarter of 1943. All consumers and fabricators of strategic mica are requested to submit PD-480 forms, to cover needs for the third quarter, by June 15.

Failure to get new authorization by June 30 to fabricate, or have fabricated, strategic mica during the—third quarter of 1943 will be a violation of conservation order M-101, WPB points out.

—O-P-D—

Linseed Substitutes To Be Discussed June 9

Members of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club have been invited to attend a meeting of that organization's technical committee, to be held in the Building Trades Employers building, this city, June 17. Austin Allen, chairman of project No. 9 of sub-committee No. 32, will talk on "Possible Available Substitutes for Linseed Oil." Mr. Allen will discuss the number of materials under his committee's investigation and will exhibit panels and charts of results obtained to date in that body's research. He is also scheduled to outline a new series of tests now being carried on by the committee.

—O-P-D—

Carbon Blacks Behavior In Reclaimed Rubber Studied

How various carbon blacks behave in natural, synthetic and reclaimed rubber stocks is the subject of a new report published recently by Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc. With tables and charts, the physical properties and general behavior of four of the most popular grades of 'Witco' channel black in typical formulations of natural rubber, GR-S (Buna S), Reclaim and GR-M (neoprene GN) are briefly summarized. Copies may be obtained from the office of the company in 295 Madison Avenue, New York.

—O-P-D—

Refractories Corp. Sold

The assets of the Refractories Corporation, Los Angeles, manufacturers of fireclay brick, glass-house refractories and specialties, and producers of silica and sillimanite, have been purchased by the General Refractories Company, of Philadelphia. Fred C. Sammons will be Western manager for the Philadelphia firm.

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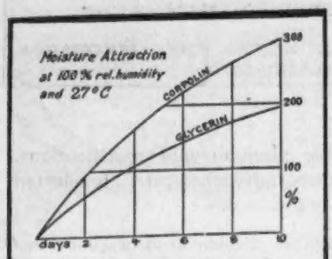

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Eichelberger Heads Detroit Paint Club

D. E. Eichelberger of the Detroit office of the Cook Paint & Varnish Company has been elected president of the Detroit Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, to succeed Carl W. Oliver, of the Wyandotte Paint Products Company.

Mr. Eichelberger, as head of the Detroit paint industry, assumes a position of national importance, due to Detroit being one of the most important war production centers of the world.

Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, Arthur Kiernan, Berry Brothers, Inc.; secretary, A. Hartung, American Can Company; treasurer, Ralph Matters, Rinshed, Mason Company.

—O-P-D—

Cecill Leaves Swift & Co. Glue and Gelatin Post

After forty-two years in the service of Swift & Co., R. E. Cecill, head of the glue and gelatin department, Chicago, for the past twelve years, has retired. E. R. Paul, heretofore his assistant, succeeds him in that position.

Mr. Cecill started with Swift & Co. as secretary to the auditor in Kansas City. A year later he was transferred to the by-products department. He went to Chicago in 1907 to work in the feeds department. In 1922 he became assistant to the head of the by-products department, and he was transferred to the glue and gelatin department three years later, becoming its head in 1931.

—O-P-D—

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Mica Mines Mapped

The Geological Survey, United States Department of Interior, has prepared maps of the Deer Park mica mines in Mitchell county, North Carolina, showing surface and underground geology and detailed sections of the main stope. It has also geologically mapped the J-J mica mine in the town of East Haddam, Conn. Both mines also contain feldspar. Copies of the maps may be obtained by persons directly intedested in the mines upon application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington.

—O-P-D—

Western N.Y. Paint Production Club Elects

Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club has elected William H. Lutz, of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, president; M. J. Catena, of the McDougall-Butler Company, Buffalo, vice-president; H. R. Johnsen, of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, secretary; and H. Robertson, of Hays-Taylor, Inc., Tonowanda, N. Y., treasurer.

—O-P-D—

Laucks Gets 'E' Award

I. F. Laucks, Inc., manufacturer of construction adhesives, synthetic resins, and protective coatings, Seattle, Wash., was presented with the Army-Navy "E" flag and pins May 19. Naval Commander R. G. Risley presented the flag; Lt. Col. J. D. Lang, of the army engineers corps, gave out the personnel pins.

The work that the Laucks organization recognized in the "E" award comprised supplying synthetic-resin adhesives for the construction of plywood, camouflage or unobtrusive paint, and wood-preserving preparations.

—O-P-D—

Wallpaper Paste Price-Exempt

Exemption of wallpaper paste from price-control was effected by OPA June 4 in an amendment to GMPR revised supplementary regulation No. 1. The exemption was motivated by the negligible relationship of the price of wallpaper paste to the cost of living.

V. Wurtele Named To WPB Consultant

OPD Washington Bureau

V. Wurtele, president of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Company, has been appointed consultant to J. W. Raynolds, deputy chief of the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board on matters relating to industrial oils. Mr. Raynolds is the contact officer between the Chemicals Division and the Fats and Oils Section of the Food Production Administration on problems in the fats and oils field.

—O-P-D—

Flaxseed Observers Expect Record Crop

—Continued from page 7

cent planted even in the Northern areas—promises a huge increase over past years and an all-time crop record is almost assured.

Flax planting was considerably delayed by cold, wet weather over a large section of the flax belt. Farmers took advantage of the first break however, and seed went into the ground in record time. Early frosts, experienced during April-May, were discounted as a factor in the 1943 production as producers were quick to reseed flax that showed the slightest sign of frost damage. Reseeding was practiced on a comparatively large scale in areas where seed was spoiled in the ground by too much early moisture and floods. Extremely low May temperatures retarded top growth, but a fine root structure was created by the cool weather, and according to crop observers the flax is stooling prolifically and promises heavy yields, given proper weather and growing conditions for the remainder of the season.

Heavy rains were almost on schedule during the month of May and the crop is off to a good start from the standpoint of subsoil and surface moisture. Some areas in South Dakota had been in need of moisture but general rains carried the crop along in good shape last week.

Flax Institute cropping technics, taught in farmers' meetings all through the Winter, are bearing fruit and rust damage has been considerably minimized by clean farming practices. Many private crop reporters indicated that flax land is quite free from old straw and other debris that might carry the rust spores so ruinous to flax. Weed growth has been favored by cool weather, and in some areas the flax has a battle on its hands to lick the weeds. However, the seed stocks used by large producers were largely weed-seed free because of improved cleaning methods sponsored by the institute and there is a tendency to minimize damage from this factor. Also, weed control devices and equipment is being used on a much larger scale by Northwest flax growers.

—O-P-D—

National Cyliner Gas Contract With DPC Upped

National Cylinder Gas Company, Chicago has entered into two contracts with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide machinery and equipment for one plant in Louisiana and one plant in Pennsylvania, at a cost of approximately $55,000 each.

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Fats, Oils Production and Consumption

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption and stocks of animal and vegetable fats and oils for April, 1943, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, with comparative March, 1943, figures, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Factory operations					
	Production Pounds		Consumption Pounds		Factory and warehouse stocks Pounds	
	April	March	April	March	April	March
Babassu, crude	.....	.....	593,000	955,000	9,857,000	9,845,000
refined	.....	[3]	50,000	196,000	175,000	290,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	7,200,000	7,448,000	2,249,000	2,259,000	16,779,000	12,489,000
No. 3, crude	2,097,000	2,275,000	1,753,000	1,649,000	5,513,000	5,244,000
dehydrated	640,000	543,000	921,000	949,000	7,601,000	8,175,000
sulphonated	.....	.....	258,000	352,000	922,000	1,040,000
Chinawood or tung	1,123,000	1,191,000	1,105,000	1,164,000	29,909,000	30,733,000
Coconut, crude	14,951,000	17,712,000	7,308,000	7,422,000	174,333,000	161,712,000
Refined	3,454,000	3,068,000	3,690,000	3,859,000	4,149,000	4,188,000
Corn, crude	20,908,000	21,670,000	22,128,000	23,211,000	16,737,000	17,876,000
Refined	20,521,000	21,422,000	8,587,000	11,854,000	15,995,000	11,936,000
Cottonseed, crude	68,247,000	104,833,000	97,827,000	128,346,000	89,472,000	116,640,000
Refined	89,836,000	119,766,000	112,241,000	134,575,000	299,847,000	318,130,000
Linseed	62,296,000	63,214,000	44,375,000	46,320,000	263,561,000	288,551,000
Olive, edible	507,000	2,035,000	149,000	99,000	5,079,000	5,232,000
Inedible	[3]	[3]	73,000	48,000	435,000	446,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	.....	485,000	436,000	8,910,000	9,196,000
Oiticica	.....	.....	256,000	328,000	7,149,000	7,291,000
Palmkernel, crude	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,043,000	1,057,000
Refined	.....	.....	32,000	53,000	416,000	449,000
Palm, crude	.....	.....	3,325,000	3,212,000	87,081,000	87,441,000
Refined	[3]	[3]	148,000	300,000	266,000	371,000
Peanut, crude or virgin[1]	10,907,000	14,790,000	11,127,000	16,440,000	18,134,000	18,271,000
Refined	10,323,000	15,362,000	4,877,000	6,520,000	30,634,000	27,321,000
Sesame	.....	.....	32,000	20,000	1,577,000	1,520,000
Soybean, crude	131,833,000	115,521,000	116,466,000	106,523,000	126,332,000	126,507,000
Refined	105,341,000	96,989,000	89,614,000	95,622,000	84,221,000	73,753,000
All other	227,000	921,000	948,000	2,529,000	40,407,000	45,985,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fat)	143,530,000	133,284,000	5,105,000	4,333,000	137,965,000	127,385,000
Neatsfoot oil	502,000	264,000	647,000	683,000	2,176,000	2,076,000
Tallow, edible	12,981,000	10,476,000	8,231,000	7,418,000	11,706,000	8,768,000
Inedible	66,436,000	65,997,000	97,167,000	106,087,000	166,601,000	152,229,000

Fish Oils[4]

Codliver oil	523,000	4,000	1,035,000	757,000	9,114,000	8,853,000
Cod oil	25,000	20,000	804,000	780,000	3,525,000	4,188,000
Marine mammal oils	11,000	.....	1,656,000	1,000,000	66,379,000	56,423,000
Other fish oil except liver oil	[5] 407,000	[5] 404,000	11,573,000	9,681,000	114,542,000	125,214,000
Other liver oil	293,000	308,000	258,000	256,000	1,991,000	2,375,000

Greases

Greases, including garbage and house, other than wool	44,808,000	43,651,000	58,165,000	59,337,000	77,542,000	83,483,000
Wool grease	1,223,000	1,372,000	1,692,000	1,710,000	3,644,000	3,977,000

Other Products

Glycerin, crude, 100% basis	12,564,000	14,186,000	12,920,000	14,061,000	10,370,000	11,331,000
high gravity and yellow distilled	7,706,000	7,410,000	4,550,000	4,601,000	24,112,000	22,898,000
Chemically pure	4,572,000	5,565,000	1,978,000	2,159,000	24,852,000	24,764,000
Hydrogenated oils—						
Edible	120,614,000	126,189,000	108,521,000	122,768,000	27,755,000	24,585,000
Inedible	13,628,000	15,430,000	12,539,000	14,594,000	5,733,000	6,962,000
Shortening	134,111,000	134,785,000	339,000	249,000	44,603,000	38,272,000
Winterized vegetable oils	28,169,000	34,452,000	6,284,000	5,335,000	43,375,000	44,510,000

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	14,727,000	14,833,000	16,310,000	16,356,000	5,907,000	5,740,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	1,464,000	1,885,000	1,722,000	2,266,000	474,000	582,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	3,057,000	2,976,000	403,000	362,000	5,473,000	5,303,000
Grease and lard oil	7,155,000	6,834,000	4,476,000	4,612,000	7,533,000	5,906,000
Oleo oil	6,645,000	7,456,000	1,681,000	2,567,000	4,654,000	4,925,000
Red oil or oleic acid	7,658,000	7,296,000	5,669,000	7,451,000	[6] 9,571,000	[6] 9,696,000
Stearic acid	5,391,000	5,192,000	2,824,000	2,950,000	[7] 9,375,000	[7] 9,370,000
Foots from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	54,000	17,000	96,000	122,000	488,000	455,000
Stearin, animal, edible	3,138,000	3,279,000	3,537,000	4,026,000	2,697,000	3,145,000
Inedible	4,659,000	4,430,000	1,457,000	1,151,000	3,206,000	3,033,000
Stearin, vegetable, oil, winter	9,690,000	11,264,000	9,727,000	10,988,000	14,152,000	13,486,000
Tallow oil	1,022,000	982,000	948,000	878,000	3,297,000	2,968,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc.	14,466,000	12,270,000	13,255,000	11,355,000	27,372,000	23,443,000
Vegetable oil foots, raw and acidulated soap stock (100% fatty acid content)	17,205,000	17,020,000	18,195,000	16,304,000	51,205,000	56,707,000

Raw Materials Used

Raw materials used to produce vegetable oils were as follows:—

	Tons			
	Consumed		Stocks	
	April	March	April	March
Castor beans	10,111	10,215	12,291	10,085
Copra	12,564	13,820	12,016	15,959
Corn germs	29,766	31,785	163	231
Cottonseed	212,581	332,258	298,378	283,518
Flaxseed	91,387	94,736	100,342	137,481
Olives	1,745	6,378	112	96
Soybeans	446,765	391,982	786,914	849,735
Tung nuts	3,523	3,752	2,410	4,284
Other	671	2,135	974	1,501

[1] Agricultural Marketing Administration collected the data from peanut oil producers.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[5] Includes 140,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard and 124,000 pounds of menhaden for April, and corresponding figures for March are 223,000 and no pounds.
[6] Includes 3,516,000 and 4,064,000 pounds in hands of producers for April and March respectively.
[7] Includes 1,403,000 and 1,888,000 pounds in hands of producers for April and March respectively.

Weaver Heads Arabol

William A. Weaver, has been elected president of the Arabol Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of adhesives. Mr. Weaver has been treasurer of the company since 1938, and former treasurer of the Federal Electric Home and Farm Authority.

—O-P-D—

Rhodes Promotes Rimer

Lewis K. Rimer, formerly treasurer, has been elected executive vice-president of James H. Rhodes & Co., Long Island city and Chicago. This enlarges his duties to general supervision of all company activities.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Magnetic Pigment Company, Trenton, N. J., has been awarded the army-navy "E."

Midwest Solvents Company, Atchison, Kan., has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional facilities at a plant in Kansas, resulting in an overall commitment of approximately $430,000.

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Specific Gravity at 15° C	0.874 to 0.880	0.874 to 0.878
Distillation Range 95% between 110° and 130° C	Yes	Yes
Residue by weight, **Maximum**	0.01%	0.006%
Acidity, Maximum	0.01%	0.01%
Freedom from Water Free from opalescence when 5 cc are mixed with benzene in any proportions	Yes	Yes*
Ester Content as butyl acetate	Not less than 87.5%	90-92%
Odor	Not specified	Mild, non-residual

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Domestic Flaxseed and Linseed Oil Steady at Ceilings—Argentina Prohibits Exports of Edible Oils But Will Ship Linseed —Stearic Acid Stronger—General Market Firm

The movement of vegetable and other oils and fats into consumption in war and civilian industries continued steady last week and although many inquiries for spot and nearby materials were reported, business of this character apparently remained quiet. The prevailing tone was firm, quotations in general held at recently ruling levels. Higher prices were quoted in some quarters for stearic acid and in some instances sellers were not in a position to accept new business for prompt delivery as production has been curtailed by the lack of adequate supplies of raw material.

Flaxseed and linseed oil ruled steady in domestic markets at recently established ceilings. It was announced from Washington that further quantities of flaxseed and linseed oil will be shipped here from Argentina, but exports of all important edible vegetable oils have been prohibited in order to assure sufficient supplies for domestic consumption in that country.

The movement of hogs in the West showed an increase and hog prices had a downward trend at times. Stocks of lard in Chicago increased during the past month but are only half as large as at this time last year. Reports in regard to the progress of the new cotton crop generally showed improvement and more favorable accounts were received concerning other oilseed crops.

Price Changes

Advanced

Stearic, ⅞c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.6	**194.1**	**194.3**	**194.2**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Babassu.—Interest stimulated by release from government reserves to manufacturers of certain inedible product.

Castor, Dehydrated. — Consumption in drying oil and other industries continues liberal. Spot supplies limited.

Coconut.—Principal topic was the release of supplies from government reserves to soap makers and other qualified buyers.

Cottonseed. — Inquiry less active. Offerings remains light. Market firm.

Oiticica.—New features lacking, market being largely nominal in absence of offerings.

Olive.—With offerings of edible oil still scarce, market was quiet so far as actual transactions were concerned though inquiries were not absent.

Rapeseed.—Moderate lots moving to makers of lubricants for marine engines and other qualified buyers.

Sunflower. — Scarce and nominal locally. From 1939 to 1941 inclusive, sunflower seed oil production in Argentina accounted for about 70 percent of the total annual vegetable oil output.

Los Angeles, June 9.—Vegetable oils scarce and quiet. Chinawood—nominal at 38c. per pound, tankcars. Copra—crushers bidding $105 per short ton. Sesame, crude—nominal at 15c. per pound, tankcars. Soybeans — quoted 12.50c. to 12.65c. per pound, tankcars.

Chicago, June 11.—Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots. Soybean, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Flaxseed

Primary cash flaxseed offerings were readily absorbed at the ceiling.

Minneapolis, June 11.—Flaxseed receipts are much better than normal for this time of the year but not sufficient for requirements.

Trade in futures is very limited due to the ceiling over the market. Some hedging in September futures due to crop prospects. Local public elevator stocks decreased 85,000 bushels in four days against a decrease of 100,000 bushels year ago.

Crop news remains fairly good. Snow fell in North Dakota and through the northwest in general temperatures were low but aside from the slowing of normal growth apparently no harm was done. Development of roots has been excellent and danger of rust damage may be offset by the fact that temperatures are likely to remain cool through the growing season.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	July	Sept.
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05	$3.02
Monday	3.05	3.05	3.01¼
Tuesday	3.05	3.05	3.01¼
Wednesday	3.05	3.05	3.02
Thursday	3.05	3.05	3.01¾
Friday	3.05	3.05	3.02

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	166,500	138,100	16,500	45,500
Since Sept. 1	18,458,900	9,764,300	2,890,800	878,300

Buenos Aires, June 11.—No flaxseed offerings. Exports this week 39,000 bushels to the United Kingdom and 55,000 bushels to others. Visible supply, 37,596,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Quiet and nominal at the ceiling.

Minneapolis, June 11.—Linseed meal demand broad and aggressive. Crushers trying to take care of old and maturing contracts with a steadily decreasing output. Quotations remain at ceiling of $40 per ton in bulk, $43.50 in sacks, f.o.b. Minneapolis in carload lots.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	8,580,000	4,760,000
Since Sept. 1	392,080,000	394,622,000

Linseed Oil

Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the local market, the attitude of buyers and sellers generally being a waiting one. Flaxseed held at ceiling prices and local oil quotations were also stationary at the recently established ceilings. Inquiries were noted but crushers were apparently disinclined to sell to any extent pending further developments at Washington as well as in the crop situation. Reports from the Northwest regarding the progress of the new flaxseed crop were generally favorable, although in some sections excessive precipitation was reported following recent abnormally low temperatures. It was announced from Washington that additional imports of flaxseed and linseed oil are expected from Argentina during July, August and September and crushers were requested to provide information for a fair allocation of the supply. It was also announced that the FDA contemplated the purchase of 5,000,000 pounds of margarin made from linseed oil for export.

Minneapolis, June 11.—Call for linseed oil is strong. Crushers sold out for the near future. Lend-lease requirements restrict domestic civilian trade to a serious degree. Government and other buyers want oil much faster than it can be delivered. Shipping instructions better than good. Operations are light and are apt to cease entirely around the end of June.

Quotations nominally are 14.5c. per pound in tankcar lots, 14.9c. in cooperage car lots, and 15.9c. in warehouse lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	9,900,000	4,150,000
Since Sept. 1	240,400,000	179,844,000

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Chicago, June 11.—Linseed oil fairly active. Tankcar, 14.5c. per pound.

Los Angeles, June 9.—Linseed oil slightly more active. Harvesting started in San Joaquin Valley. Oil quoted:—Tankcars, 14.5c. per pound.

Cottonseed Oil

There was a continuation last week in the market for refined cottonseed oil futures of the complete stagnation noted for a considerable period. Bid prices held at previous levels. Offerings were lacking. In the South offerings of crude cottonseed oil and competing products continued scarce and there were apparently few transactions although bids were numerous at ceiling prices. Reports concerning the progress of the cotton crop were regarded as more favorable in the main though some of the accounts were of an opposite character, one drawback in not a few instances being the lateness of the crop. Hog prices had a downward trend at times owing to an increase in marketing. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended June 5 average 259 pounds against 256 pounds in the previous week.

No sales. Prices follow:—

	—Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	13.95 bid
October	....	....	13.95 nom.

Cash oil, 13.95c. bid.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, June 11.—Cottonseed oil quiet. Refined, edible, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots.

Cake and Meal.—A firm tone continued to prevail in Southern markets. Offerings remained light.

Memphis, June 11.—Crude vegetable oils still being allocated. Demand for meals keen at ceilings. Offerings practically dried up. Sales confined to trucks. Cotton crop improving steadily, but weather favorable for insect development.

Atlanta, June 9.—Mills are shut down with very few exceptions and will not resume until new crops of cotton, soybeans and peanuts are harvested. Weather unusually warm.

Fatty Acids

Inquiry steady and well distributed. Output of some products inadequate for demand owing to shortage of raw materials and unusually large consumption. Stearic acid advanced by some makers.

Chicago, June 11.—Steady demand for fatty acids. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.

Fish Oils

Cod. — Inquiry fair and market steady. Consumption in April 804,000 pounds. Factory and warehouse stocks April 30 were 3,525,000 pounds.

Sardine.—Refined oil in abnormally light supply here and market firm though quiet. Large sales of new crop crude oil reported on Pacific coast at ceiling.

Los Angeles, June 9.—Active contracting for new crop sardine oil in the San Francisco and Monterey bay regions at the ceiling of 66.75c. per gallon. Reliably reported 600 tanks taken up to June 7 for delivery after August 1. Bidding continues and it is estimated that fully one-half of the expected season's production may be under contract by the close of this week.

Baltimore, June 9.—Menhaden companies in Virginia have started fishing in the bay with what boats are still left under their control, a week ahead of schedule with fair success. Reported some sales of oil made on a when-and-if-made basis. Florida fishing continues. Fishing started off Lewes, Del., and further North with a materially reduced fleet.

Fats and Greases

Grease. — Offerings continued light on spot. Steady inquiry. Market firm at ceiling prices.

Lard. — Local cash inquiry steady. Offerings limited. Government announced recent purchase of approximately 24,500,000 pounds refined lard at from 14.30c. to 15.43c. Stocks in Chicago increased 2,575,075 pounds during May against a decrease of 16,835,700 pounds last year.

Tallow.—No increase noted at spot offerings. Steady inquiry. Government announced recent purchase of 648,500 pounds of edible tallow at 10.87c. to 10.87½c.

Can Restrictions Eased On Paints and Chemicals

—Continued from page 7

containers have not yet proved satisfactory.

Metal keys for opening cans may not be manufactured except for military purposes. Dental plastics, tooth powders, insecticides, rodent poisons, seed disinfectants and inoculants, caulking compounds, cements, and photographic chemicals may henceforth be packed in fiber-bodied or paper-bodied cans with ends made of waste metal. Governmental exemptions apply only to cans delivered on an approved order to governmental agencies. Cans for products for delivery to ship chandlers or marine distributors or operators are exempted subject to authorization by the WPB Containers Division, and limited to supplies for a vessel.

Extension of the order applies to twelve nonfood products as follows:—

Product	1943 packing quota Percent of 1942
Anilin	100
Chromium trioxide	100
Creosote	100
Cyanides, calcium, potassium, sodium, and mixtures[3]	100
Ink, spirit anilin and rotogravure	100
Phenol	100
Phosphoric acid, meta, sticks	100
Potassium hydroxide	100
Potassium permanganate	100
Potassium sulphide	100
Sodium sulphide	100
Zinc chloride	100

Sizes	Can materials: Body	Ends
5-lb.	1.25 tin	1.25 tin
25-lb.	Blackplate[1]	Blackplate
1-gal.	SCMT[2]	Blackplate
1 lb.	SCMT	Blackplate
2½ lb.	SCMT	Blackplate
5 gal.	SCMT	SCMT
5-gal.	1.25 tin or frozen charcoal tinplate	
25-lb.	Blackplate	Blackplate
25-lb.	Blackplate	Blackplate
5-lb.	1.25 tin	1.25 tin
25-lb.	Blackplate	Blackplate
25-lb.	Blackplate	Blackplate
25-lb.	Blackplate	Blackplate

[1] Includes chemically treated blackplate (CTB).
[2] Special coated manufacturers' terneplate.
[3] Includes cyanide-chloride mixtures.

Animal Oils

Degras. — Steady inquiry. Stocks generally light, common and neutral. Production in April 1,223,000 pounds; consumption 1,692,000 pounds.

Lard.—All grades wanted by local and other buyers. Production well absorbed. Stocks light on spot. Market firm.

Neatsfoot. — Production below normal owing to inadequate supplies of raw material. Inquiry active. Production in April, 502,000 pounds; consumption, 647,000 pounds.

Waxes

Consumers want wax in quantities far in excess of importers to supply. Constituted authority fails to approve many license applications, granting requests in part — usually the smaller part of any possible division of the request. Warehouse floors of wax importers have been swept clean of stocks. Bins are empty and even the sample shelves of the importers are apparently denuded of what normally would be a pile of dust-encrusted sample bags. War has certainly made a clean sweep of almost everything. Furthermore, some private information suggests that calls at ports supplying wax are likely to decrease in number if plans for a refurbishing of steamship schedules should mature into definitive orders.

—O-P-D—

Flaxseed Imports Increase Expected

—Continued from page 7

ceiving the expected imports—about 75,000 tons of flaxseed and 40,000 tons of oil—and reviewed with WFA provisions of three proposed food orders affecting the industry.

The proposed orders would (1) remove from Food Distribution Order No. 42 all regulations regarding delivery of linseed oil and include them in a separate order to cover its delivery and distribution; (2) require that a portion of the linseed oil production after July 1 be offered to FDA for purchase; and (3) require the offer to FDA of certain grades of oil in present inventories of producers and manufacturers.

WFA said it may be necessary to make more purchases of linseed oil to meet domestic and lend-lease needs. Large quantities are required for these purposes. In preparation for the incoming flaxseed shipments, crushers are requested to file with the Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington, D. C., figures on the quantity of Argentine flaxseed crushed by them during the last five years. Allocation of the seed will be made on a basis of these figures.

—O-P-D—

National Fats, Oils Brokerage Ass'n Formed

A group composed of the leading brokers in the country have formed the National Fats and Oils Brokers Association, with the object of aiding industry and the government in the distribution of allocated and unallocated edible and inedible fats, oils, oil cake and meal throughout the country.

The association further hopes to maintain the present high code of ethics of brokerage practices and to promote cooperation and good will between all those associated with their industries.

Officers of the association are:—President, Marvin Wood, Chicago; vice-president, William B. Burr, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, C. G. Carter, Memphis, Tenn.

Following are the directors:—D. A. Lacy, Dallas, Texas; Carr Robinson, Dallas, Texas; W. L. Cain, Atlanta, Georgia; W. L. Alderson, New York; Brayton Wilbur, San Francisco; A. J. Sumner, Memphis, Tennessee; J. G. Lusk, Greenville, Mississippi; Carl Smith, Chicago, Illinois; M. A. Raclin, Chicago, Illinois.

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Produce Exchange Re-elects C.B. Crofton

Charles B. Crofton, of Leval & Co., has been reelected president of the New York Produce Exchange at the annual meeting, June 7. Hugh Reid, of Simpson, Spence & Young, was reelected vice-president and J. A. MacNair, of H. J. Greenbank & Co., was reelected treasurer.

Reelected to the board of managers to serve two years were C. J. S. Allan, Moses Cohen, Laurel Duval, Axel Hansen and W. C. Schilthuis. J. H. Blake was newly elected to the board of managers to serve two years. Robert F. Straub was reelected to the office of trustee of the gratuity fund to serve three years.

—O-P-D—

Glass Container Limits Set on Specific Dates

OPD Washington Bureau

Limitation order L-103 was amended June 8 to clarify and specify the dates before which certain types of nonstandard glass containers must be manufactured in order to be used for packing any product which has been made the subject of standardization and simplification. Nonstandard containers are those which differ only slightly from standards established by L-103.

The list of dates on which manufacture of nonstandard glass containers for specified products includes the following:—

Edible oils, other than olive, January 5, 1944.
Olive oil, January 5, 1944.
Peanut butter, January 5, 1944.
Pectin, liquid, January 5, 1944.
Protective coatings, September 7, 1943.
Salad dressings, January 5, 1944.
Shortenings, January 5, 1944.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

New Glycerin Production Supplying Cellophane Makers—June Allocations Released—Quicksilver Mines Have Manpower Shortage—Morocco Argols Import Still Stymied

In the absence of price changes in production centers and a similar lack of new orders from the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board, interest in the drug and fine chemical market centered substantially in the regular monthly allocations announced by WPB. The announcement assigned deliveries of specified chemicals during the month of June and the complete list covering all products in REPORTER markets will be found elsewhere in this issue. The fine chemical products allocated were:—Ascorbic acid, bismuth chemicals, normal, secondary and tertiary butyl alcohol, caffeine, capyrl alcohol, dichlorethyl ether, diethanolamine, diphenylamine, furfural, glycerin, isobutyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, methanol, methylethyl ketone, monoethanolamine, polyvinyl alcohol, theobromine, thiamine and triethanolamine. Allocations of formaldehyde and riboflavin are yet to be announced.

Important in the news of the week was the report of glycerin made by a new production process being sold to makers of cellophane. The process also yields byproduct potash acetate. A manpower shortage in the quicksilver mines is reported on the Pacific Coast. The shortage of menthol is not likely to be relieved by early production of synthetic from meta cresol as a starting point. Nor is USP rank for such menthol a more than nebulous prospect at present.

The crude tartar situation in North Africa continued frozen by official Washington inaction. Purchases of powdered milk continued in high volume. Quicksilver production is scheduled for a new high in present plans of the miners. Alcohol was moving in larger quantities to synthetic rubber factories. Quinine was worthy of a place in retail store safes, so scarce is the item. Minor alkaloids sold at high levels, but the high price has at least assured some supplies. Arrangements for official and complete allocation of citric acid on July 1 have been completed, and the voluntary allocation of citrates by their producers will be tightened further.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.0	236.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Ascorbic. — Drain on current production continues to keep reserves conservative and to prevent creation of substantial cushion against future expansion in requirements. June allocations elsewhere, this issue.

Acid, Citric.—The complete allocation of this acid on July 1 will introduce little that is new to the manufacturing consumers. Distribution since October, 1942, had been by voluntary allocation by the makers. Since that time, restrictions on production of consumer goods requiring citric acid in their manufacture has substantially cut the amount of acid required. But even such curtailment failed to provide sufficient acid on the market. The report on July allocations will make interesting reading when released some time in July.

Acid, Lactic.—Users are not overlooking the fact that the War Production Board has already cleared the way for possible allocation of this item when events force the issue.

Acid, Tartaric.—Acid produced in Spain by a borax company seeking an outlet in this country. Nothing known regarding applicability to Spanish made tartaric acid of payment rules now governing sales of crude tartar and calcium tartrate available in that country. The rules on crude stopped all exports to U. S.

Agar.—Noted that in Britain use of this item forbidden for other than bacteriological purposes.

Alcohol. — The setup in connection of synthetic rubber manufacture is about to bear full fruit. Likely that the flow to rubber plants will gain steadily. Good stockpile has been created through establishment of storage facilities adjacent to the production units. Somewhat odd that industrial and pure alcohol has not been placed under complete allocation. Moves to consumers now under the restrictions of M conservation order.

Argols. — The situation regarding importation of North African material remains to be clarified. No immediate prospect of early arrivals. Will depend on ability of tartaric acid makers to convince government officials of the essentiality of tartaric acid. Spanish goods quoted $52 per 100 kilos. Spanish requirement that goods be paid for in dollars before export prevents business. Argentine crude, while quoted at $62, is consumed in Argentine tartaric manufacture.

Castor Oil.—Import total of beans since January 1 remains at 133,270,600 pounds. Several weeks have passed without landings being reported. Oil consumption runs high in completely stable market.

Chicago, June 9.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Corn Syrup.—South America is coming to the rescue of the almost denuded open market for glucose. Substantial quantities are offered and there seems a fair chance of importation being permitted. There is a huge, unsupplied spot market for such material if Washington smiles on the offerings.

Ethyl Acetoacetate. — Production pushed hard by the added drain on production caused by the manufacture of quinacrine and plasmoquin—the synthetic anti-malarials that are doubling for the unobtainable quinine.

Fishliver Oils.—Sales of low potencies are mainly at ceiling levels and consumption runs high. Higher potencies move less aggressively.

Los Angeles, June 9.—The lower potency oils are still being asked for in a constant flow of inquiries and are being moved right up to ceiling prices, with buyers of the higher potency materials still a bit cautious. One hundred thousand unit A oil is named at 16c. per million units.

Glycerin. — Production by a fermentation process involving molasses and producing not only glycerin but also potash acetate is noted. Production goes primarily to makers of cellophane. Also, glycerin production via the distillers' slops of the alcohol industry is aiding in making enough glycerin available in this crisis of high consumption and a normal industry already expanded. The present program of government and industry looks for creation of a large stockpile during this Summer against the larger requirements that are ahead.

Chicago, June 9. — Glycerin market strong, active. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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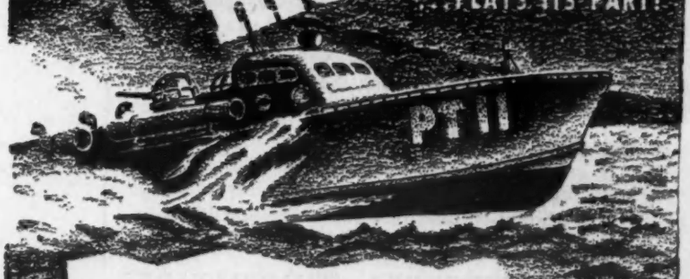

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Menthol.—Attempts made to get U.S.P. rating for synthetic material made from meta-cresol have failed. Yet such menthol is official in the pharmacopoeias of Britain and Germany. It seems a bit odd that a country that made domestic lemon oil U.S.P. by removing all citral specifications from its pharmacopoeia cannot look favorably on a synthetic menthol. It is claimed that racemic menthol could replace laevo-menthol in every proprietary article on the market, an event prevented by the not easily proven view that (1) menthol is an entirely non-essential product; and (2) that there are tremendous stocks of menthol still available in this country.

Milk Powder.—Total purchases by Food Distribution Administration, May 28 through June 2, was 5,448,261 pounds. Break-down is:—Skimmed milk powder, spray process, 4,352,761 pounds; roller process, 87,500 pounds; whole milk powder, atmospheric process, spray and roller combined, 1,008,000 pounds. Maximum prices have been applied by OPA to all powdered skimmed milk and powdered buttermilk for animal feed under maximum price regulation No. 280.

Quicksilver.—Firm locally. Said here that there is little chance of Spanish metal being available at a price that would encourage imports in U. S. A.

San Francisco, June 9.—Some indications that quicksilver buyers are holding off pending possible developments in Spanish metal, and in anticipation of California's production increasing. Producers here faced with critical manpower shortage. If not corrected, production likely to drop. Female labor being employed at some mines. Basically, situation is steady; prices are from $190 to $192 per flask, depending upon quantity and position.

—O-P-D—

A.P.M.A. to Discuss Production Supplies

In the final session, June 16, of its annual meeting in Hot Springs, Va., beginning June 14, the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will hear and discuss the following topics with relation to production operations and materials supplies:—

Wartime Policies—Report by Paul E. Tillman, of G. D. Searle & Co.

Raw Material Situation—Review by Hugh Craig, editor of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

Pharmaceutical Research Today and Tomorrow—Address by Dr. George D. Beal, assistant director of Mellon Institute.

Purified Mineral-Free Water for Pharmaceutical Purposes—Address by Dr. J. W. E. Harrisson, of La Wall & Harrisson.

Industry Problems—War and Postwar Period: Address by Dr. Carle W. Bigelow, of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company.

—O-P-D—

Vitamin and Mineral Enrichment Defined

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food and Drug Administration June 4 filed findings of fact and amendments to definitions and standards of enriched flours and farina. The document was published in the *Federal Register* for June 5.

Reasonable limits of enrichment additions to enriched flour, enriched bromated flour, and enriched self-rising flour are stated as follows:—

	Milligrams per pound	
	Minimum	Maximum
Thiamine	2.0	2.5
Niacin	16.0	20.0
Iron	13.0	16.5

For enriched farina the following reasonable limits are set down:—

	Milligrams per pound	
	Minimum	Maximum
Thiamine	2.0	4.0
Niacin	16.0	32.0
Riboflavin	1.2	2.4
Iron	24.0	200.0
Vitamin D (U.S.P. units)	3200.0	
Calcium (optional)	2000.0	

Exceptions to the definitions and standards may be filed with the hearing clerk of the Federal Security Agency, Washington, before June 19, by any interested person who had filed an appearance prior to the hearing.

—O-P-D—

United Drug to Redeem $30,000,000 in Debentures

The United Drug Company, Boston, plans to redeem later this year approximately $30,000,000 of its 25-year 5 percent debentures, due March 15, 1953, according to Justin W. Dart, president. The retirement will be accomplished in large part from the sale of new securities.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Pyridium Corporation, Yonkers, N.Y., has appointed Dr. W. H. Feinstone as director of biological research and of development of chemotherapeutic agents and other pharmaceuticals.

Malted milk powder has been brought under the provision of MPR-280 under which processors figure their prices when changing, perforce, from tin to glass containers.

a-Mono-Bromo-Iso-Valeryl-Urea, N. N. R.
Benzo Naphthol, N. N. R.
Carbromal, N. F.
Phenetsal, N. N. R.

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Tincture Iodine, U. S. P.
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Soap Liniment
and other . . .
Standardized Liquid Pharmaceuticals and Specialties
We offer a complete line of Elixirs, Fluidextracts, Liniments, Mixtures, Solutions, Spirits, Tinctures, and Ointments.
Quotations on private formulæ cheerfully given.
Price list on request
Standard Drug Company
Incorporated
246 South St. Newark, N. J.

N.W.D.A. Relations Program Starts at Home

—Continued from page 3

steps taken by the wholesale drug industry.

A number of copies of one of the posters are enclosed herewith. Please see that these are immediately displayed in conspicuous spots in your warehouse and office where they will be seen by the greatest number of employees.

Designate someone in your house to be responsible for the display of these posters. Request all executives to keep their ears open for comment either favorable or otherwise. Make a record of such comment after the posters have been up a few weeks and send the information to the New York office of the N.W.D.A.

—O-P-D—

Export Restrictions To S. A. Clarified

—Continued from page 5

ucts and American exporters thus would be continuously losing their commercial contacts to foreign competitors. Also there had been some criticism that, while the list contained some drugs and pharmaceuticals as being nonessential, no mention was made in the lists of the ingredients which go into the manufacture of the drugs in question.

BEW again reminded exporters that they may submit applications for individual licenses to export to Brazil any commodities that were under general license prior to March 1, 1943, with the exception of those commodities on the nonessential list which must meet the special conditions applying in such cases. It was also stated by the board that applications for exports to Brazil on form BEW 166, bearing case numbers lower than K-360682, and applications on form BEW 119, bearing case numbers lower than 1531400, previously returned without action by the Office of Export, calling for additional information, may now be resubmitted, if the additional information called for is added in the resubmittal, providing the exporter conformed with the requirements as to preference request or certificate of necessity existing at the time of original submission.

All other rejected applications, bearing serial or case numbers lower than those mentioned, rejected for reasons other than "additional information," may now be appealed, if the cause for rejection was the absence of such preference request, provided the exporter had conformed with the requirements as to preference request or certificate of necessity existing at the time of original submission.

—O-P-D—

Hog-Cholera Serum Marketing Rules Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Part 132 (general regulations) of chapter I, relating to the Bureau of Animal Industry, of Department of Agriculture, regulations with reference to animals and animal products has been newly published in the *Federal Register* for June 10, following approval by the President June 2.

The new general regulations contains seventeen sections in subpart A, comprising rules of practice and procedure governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders applicable to anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus, and twenty sections in subpart B, comprising rules of practice governing proceedings on petitions to modify or to be exempted from marketing orders.

—O-P-D—

Baltimore Drug Exchange Holds Spring Outing

Baltimore, June 7, 1943

The Baltimore Drug Exchange held its Spring outing June 2, the Baltimore Country Club being the scene because of the ban on pleasure driving. Upward of seventy members and guests attended and the weather was propitious.

There was no business to claim attention, except that the board of governors had got together prior to the regular program to discuss the drawback on alcohol.

In the golf contest the winners were:—First, James F. Whitescarver, of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., who arranged the event; second, Stanley Heuisler, of the Maryland Glass Company; third, Roy Carter, of the Resinol Chemical Company, who won on the draw of a tie with Edward Atkinson, of the Standard Oil Company.

Lester Jones, of McCormick & Co., pinch-hit for Howard Lamkin as the dinner speaker, the latter being unable to attend. William Graham, of William Graham & Co., Clarence Klingel, of the Howard Drug Company, and other oldtimers were on hand.

—O-P-D—

Argentina Prohibits Edible Oils Exports

—Continued from page 7

around 58,000 tons annually. By 1942, when domestic requirements approximated 100,000 tons, imports had become insignificant, and the country was exporting in excess of 95,000 tons annually. Sunflower-seed has become the chief raw material from which Argentina produces edible vegetable oils. Of the total edible oil production in 1929, peanut oil accounted for 53 percent; rapeseed, for 24 percent; cottonseed, for 22 percent; and corn for most of the rest. During the 1939-41 period, sunflower-seed accounted for about 70 percent of the annual production. Cottonseed, its nearest rival, was responsible for only 14 percent, and peanuts for only 9 percent.

—O-P-D—

Gasoline Preferences For Industries Revised

—Continued from page 7

riers whose services are listed as essential will not be granted additional gasoline unless they are utilizing their trucks to the full extent possible. Any truck operator who does not qualify for additional gasoline, and has not yet begun to cut his consumption by at least 40 percent, risks a breakdown in his operations during the last portion of the current quarter, ODT warned.

Included in the revised list for preferential treatment are the following commodities and services with essentiality ratings as shown:—

Abrasives, crude, mining, milling, refining (A-1).
Abrasives, grain, mining, milling, refining (A-2).
Aluminum, mining, smelting, refining (A-1).
Asphalt (A-3).
Carbon, graphite products (A-1).
Chemicals for war production (A-1).
Copper, mining, smelting, refining (A-1).
Explosives and pyrotechnics (A-1).
Extracts and spices (A-3).
Fiber cans and boxes (A-2).
Gas cylinders (A-1).
Hospital supplies (A-1).
Iron, mining, smelting, refining (A-2).
Lard, shortening, margarin (A-1).
Lead, mining, smelting, refining (A-3).
Magnesium, mining, smelting, refining (A-2).
Medical supplies (A-1).
Metal cans (A-2).
Metals not elsewhere specified, mining, smelting, refining (A-3).
Mica, mining, milling, refining (A-1).
Minerals not elsewhere specified, mining, milling, refining (A-3).
Petroleum products other than asphalt (A-1).
Petroleum transportation and distribution equipment (A-1).
Refractories, mining, milling, refining (A-2).
Steel drums, new (A-1).
Wooden containers (A-3).
Zinc, mining, smelting, refining (A-1).

—O-P-D—

T. S. Smith, Wilmington, Del., has been named a member of the Retail Trade Industry Advisory Committee of the War Production Board.

Quality

SODIUM SULFITE

(and other sulfites)

by MALLINCKRODT

SO2

SULFITES

	Formula	Typical* Assays	Calculated SO_2 Equivalent	Form	Solubility in Water
AMMONIUM SULFITE	$(NH_4)_2SO_3+H_2O$	99% as $(NH_4)_2SO_3+H_2O$	47%	Small Granules	Freely Soluble
CALCIUM SULFITE	$CaSO_3+1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$	98% as $CaSO_3+1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$	44%	Crystalline Powder	Practically Insoluble
POTASSIUM SULFITE	K_2SO_3	98% as K_2SO_3	40%	Coarse Crystalline Powder	Freely Soluble
POTASSIUM META-BISULFITE	$K_2S_2O_5$	97% as $K_2S_2O_5$	56%	Granular or Powdered	Moderately Soluble
SODIUM SULFITE	Na_2SO_3	99% as Na_2SO_3	50%	Small Granular and Fine Powder	Freely Soluble
SODIUM META-BISULFITE	$Na_2S_2O_5$	90% as $Na_2S_2O_5$	61%	Granular or Powdered	Moderately Soluble

* These figures are determined at the time of manufacture. Over long storage periods changes may be expected since some of these chemicals have a strong affinity for oxygen.

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Used extensively by the photographic industry for which its high chemical quality and special physical form was originally developed, Mallinckrodt Sodium Sulfite, as well as other Mallinckrodt Sulfites, has become an important factor in all industries wherever high SO_2 content, uniformity, stability and general efficiency is needed.

Mallinckrodt also supplies — in small or large quantities— Magnesium Sulfite, Sodium Bisulfite and Acid Sulfurous 6%

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SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES

Philadelphia, Pa.

Chlorinated Hydrocarbon Limited for Air-Cooling

OPD Washington Bureau

The sale or receipt of chlorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants (freon) for use in comfort cooling systems was prohibited by the War Production Board June 5 by an amended general preference order M-23. A "comfort cooling system" is one of any size operated or installed for the purpose of lowering the temperature or the humidity of air in any enclosure listed by the order. The list names twenty general categories, among them auditoriums, hotels, office buildings, residential buildings, restaurants, schools, service establishments, stores. A "comfort cooling system" does not include a system designed for, necessary to, or used in substantial part for refrigeration, storage, or processing of food, ice, or other materials or products requiring temperature control.

The order provides that no distributor of chlorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants and no dealer or other person who furnishes such refrigerants to any person acquiring the same for use as refrigerant shall sell or otherwise transfer or deliver the same other than for use in the following classifications:—

1. Maintenance of refrigeration equipment installed. Maintenance of air conditioning equipment already installed in hospitals, clinics, and sanotoria.
2. Maintenance of industrial air conditioning already installed.
3. Manufacture of new refrigeration equipment. Manufacture of new air conditioning equipment for industrial air conditioning.

Supplies of chlorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants for the uses stated in these three classifications shall be given primary preference in the order of their enumeration regardless of the preference ratings applied to the purchase order.

—O-P-D—

Army Pharmacy Corps Favored in Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

The house committee on military affairs has given a favorable report on the Durham bill (H. R. 997) for establishment of a pharmacy corps as a permanent part of the army, and the measure is now before the house awaiting its approval.

The purpose of the legislation is to coordinate under one organization all the pharmaceutical services rendered in the army, including the purchase, examination, shipment, storage, and standardization of drugs and medical supplies required by the army.

Representative Carl T. Durham of North Carolina, who is sponsoring the legislation, stated in his report to the house that not only is it expected that the corps can effect savings in connection with the purchase, storage, and distribution of drugs and medical supplies, but that it "can also be of great service in connection with the use and disposition of the large stocks of drugs and medical supplies which will in all probability be on hand when the present emergency is over."

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Cadie Chemical Products, this city, has increased its capital from $20,000 to $50,000.

Ohio River Ordnance Works, Henderson, Ky., has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for outstanding achievement in prosecuting the war effort. Formal presentation will be made later. This plant produces ammonia.

Herbert M. Snyder, chief pharmacist's mate, U.S.N. and supervisor of the naval hospital at Great Lakes, Ill., has been appointed examiner in pharmacy and chemistry for men applying for petty officer ratings in the hospital corps. Serving in the navy during World War I and later in the Kentucky National Guard, Chief Snyder, re-enlisted in January. He was associated for many years with Newman Pharmacal Company, Louisville.

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A Product of Exceptional Purity

TYPICAL ANALYSIS:

APPEARANCE: Pure White Crystals

ASSAY: Arsenic 25.79%
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PURITY: Conforms with French Codex* standards for alkaloids, arsenites, arsenates, carbonates, barium, lead, iron and excess water (less than 38% Moisture equals 35.87%)

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RED OIL PALM OIL
RAPESEED OIL
TEASEED OIL
SESAME SEED OIL

Specialists in Finest California Edible Olive Oil

Totaquine Evaluation Asked of N.R.C.

—Continued from page 3

fectiveness of totaquine in relation to quinine has created a situation which officials feel should be cleared up.

The British have been using totaquine in Burma and other areas, their experience outdating ours by several years, and while good results have been claimed in treatment of malaria cases with the drug, the quinine content of the totaquine used varied so greatly, it is said, that no real conclusions can be reached on the experience.

The present U.S.P. standard for totaquine calls for a quinine content of from 7 percent to 12 percent, and it is stated that a modification of these standards may result should the council find totaquine to be equal to quinine grain for grain in malaria treatment.

—O-P-D—

Obituaries

Mrs. Caroline Kirk Greer, widow of John Greer, textile manufacturer, died in Philadelphia, June 9. She was ninety-six years of age.

Howard H. Imray, who retired recently as advertising manager for the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., died in that city June 4. He was fifty-seven years old.

George T. Jones, former department head of the plant of American Agricultural Chemical Company in Carteret, N. J., for forty-five years, died in Rahway, N. J., June 7. He was eighty-five years of age.

Dr. Lemuel I. Morris, chemist and formerly vice-president of the Tindel-Morris Company, Eddystone, Pa., died June 6 in Philadelphia. He was eighty-nine years old.

Luke U. Milward, president of the Electro Refactories & Alloys Corporation, which he organized in 1919, died in Buffalo recently. He was fifty-five years old.

Charles B. Sanders, who retired in 1929 as secretary of the Union Bag & Paper Company, this city, died in Montclair, N. J., June 6. He was eighty-six years of age.

Sidney Smith Twombly, who taught chemistry, especially as applied to agriculture, at Arkansas and Purdue universities, Utah Agricultural College, and California Institute of Technology, beginning some fifty years ago, died May 31 in Fullerton, Cal., where he had been engaged in citrus growing since 1912.

Roosevelt D. Todd, one of the owners of the Todd Salt Company, this city, died June 7. He was seventy-eight years of age.

—O-P-D—

Medical Care Council Created

—Continued from page 3

changes affecting medical care in the nation.

To inform constituent associations and component societies regarding the activities of the council.

To investigate matters pertaining to the economic, social and similar aspects of medical care for all the people.

To study and suggest means for the distribution of medical services to the public consistent with the principles adopted by the house of delegates.

To develop and assist committees on medical service and public relations originating within the constituent associations and component societies of the American Medical Association.

—O-P-D—

Connally-Smith Bill Agreement Reached

OPD Washington Bureau

Agreement was reached by senate and house conferees June 9 on disputed provisions of the Connally-Smith bill to impose strict Federal controls over the activities of organized workers during the period of the war and sent the compromise legislation back to the floor for approval, amid conflicting reports of the attitude of the White House towards the measure.

The bill started out in the senate merely as a bill to authorize government seizure of mines or war plants upon evidence of a threatened strike that would disrupt production, but was broadened by the house to insert many punitive measures aimed at wartime strikes.

—O-P-D—

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Esta circunstancia ha originado que nos hayamos relacionado íntimamente y a la vez adquirido extensa experiencia en las necesidades y requerimientos existentes en los paises respectivos. En adición a nuestro completo conocimiento y experiencia sobre los mercados de los Estados Unidos de América y del mundo entero, y, de nuestros contratos comerciales con los principales manufactureros, disponemos considerable existencia de productos originarios de este pais e importados, por cuyo motivo nos encontramos capacitados en servir a nuestros amigos de la América Hispana de manera completamente ventajosa, aún en las actuales circunstancias, tan pronto como sea posible.

Toda correspondencia relativa es invitada cordialmente.

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Pure • Imported • Standardized Tested Here — U.S.P. — The Bottler's Standard For Decades

1 GALLON JUGS
4 to a shipping carton

One gallon containers of Cod Liver Oil U. S. P. are becoming very popular with the wholesale drug and consuming trades. Peder Devold's original lithographed cans are now unobtainable, but we offer in their place handy, amber-colored, attractively labeled 1 gallon jugs at favorable prices. 5 gallon cans, 2 to a shipping case, are still available.

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A tested substitute for "Poultry Cod Liver Oil", minimum 1000A/100D, packed as above and in drums.

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OPD—6-14-1943 50

BEHIND THE BATTLE-LINES

"... There is no good answer to taking care of the wounded after dark near the combat line. When a casualty is brought in, you just have to have somebody hold a poncho over you and somebody else get under there and hold a flashlight for you, while you grope around to try to find a wound and patch it up the best you can, and wait till daylight for whatever else it needs." ... A Medical Corps officer recently made this statement in a press dispatch.

Many of the materials from which life-sustaining medicaments are made are supplied by S. B. Penick & Company. These essentials are used by hard-working military medical men in battle-line dressing stations and base hospitals. Rare alkaloids—atropine, homatropine, emetine; plant extracts, and other fine medicinal chemicals originate in this, the world's largest botanical drug house. Write for prices, spot or contract shipments.

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Alkaloid Extracting Manufacturers

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Buy War Bonds and Stamps—for Victory

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices and Gums

Higher Digitalis and Bloodroot Prices the Result of Elimination of Most Spot Stocks—Stramonium Easier and Lower —Morocco Seed Awards Awaited

It may seem strange to the point of being almost fantastic for price changes in condimental items to drop close to the vanishing point but such was the case last week. For the first time in months on end there were no reductions in quotations and the restriction of advances to but three materials is record-making for an equivalent period of time.

In the medicinal botanical drug division of the market, scarcity of domestic crude drugs and the difficulties attendant on crop collection this year was emphasized once more in price advances that took bloodroot and digitalis leaves to substantially higher levels. In addition to these developments were the continued reports of insufficient collection of such articles as black haw root bark, aletris root, helonias root, and skunk cabbage root—to cite a few which were merely typical of a growing number of domestically collected materials. The rise in bloodroot and digitalis leaves came when stocks in the hands of most dealers were totally eliminated, a condition which forced the compiler of quotations to adopt as the market the sole remaining prices made locally on the materials affected. This factor in pricing is increasing steadily.

The fact is that collection poses a problem this year more difficult and more discouraging than the known history of the botanical drug trade reveals. The season starts out with a very small carryover inventory in local warehouses. Inventories are in the making and data already accumulated confirms that general postulate. The season progresses only to reveal more and more clearly and importantly the totally subnormal amount of available labor, which means constantly higher prices for the limited quantities produced by the reduced number of workers. No man can see the end of the present situation.

Balsams

Peru.—Moving steadily in quantities suggestive of a fair consuming requirement that changed little from week to week.

Tolu.—Quiet market. Fair jobbing request. Full maintainance of prices.

Barks

Angostura.—Showing strength that contrasts some with the extremely moderate demand at this time.

Black Haw.—Not a trace of weakness discoverable. All recent price advances confirmed. Country stocks at low ebb. New collections limited.

Condurango.—Shipping difficulties and scarcities apparently offset by slow moving spot stock that has considerable size.

Wahoo.—Apparently steady. Fair carryover. Collections subnormal to this date.

Wild Cherry.—Fair but not entirely satisfactory progress made with collection of new crop bark of all kinds.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Enough stock around to make market quotable but nothing beyond that is in sight.

Vanilla.—Exchange troubles make purchases in Madagascar direct almost impossible. Goods bought can be paid only with blocked dollars. Treasury Department refuses to permit transfer of United States funds to that market. Despite British control, real danger of dollars getting into "wrong" hands said to exist.

Berries

Buckthorn.—A trifle of supply still exists on spot but no major replacement has been made for a long time.

Cubeb.—Steadier as stocks decrease. Less competitive price shading noted.

Flowers

Arnica.—Montana sellers offering this item in substantial quantities.

Lavender.—Medium quality down to 75c. to 80c. per pound. Some genuine French flowers held at 90c.

Mullein.—Reported available from Montana suppliers at fairly attractive prices.

Rose.—Pale flowers of good quality reported over the range 40c. to 50c. per pound but some dealers lack stocks. Good chance of North African item eventually reaching here. Off-quality flowers at 30c. per pound without takers being reported.

Saffron.—Prices on Spanish material steadier at recent decline.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Bloodroot, 5c. per lb.
Digitalis leaves, 12c. per lb.
Rose flowers, pale, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Lavender flowers, medium, 5c. per lb.
Snakeroot, Canada, 26c. per lb.
Stramonium leaves, 1c. per lb.

Spices and Gums

Advanced

Celery seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.6	259.3	254.4	315.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Gums

Arabic.—The stir that caused sharp rise in prices in previous weeks subsided. Values remain free from downward reaction. The item has rarely been so sensitive as it has been over the past month or so.

Karaya.—There are orders on the market that cannot, or at least have not yet been filled. Those with stocks conserve holdings for their regular customers.

Mastic.—When available and need drive the team, there seems to be no upward limit on what the needy will pay to get a delivery.

Tragacanth.—Firmly placed notwithstanding the more favorable position that could develop with the opening of the Mediterranean Sea to commerce carriers. The market was very well maintained.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Attractive prices being named for deliveries to be made from the 1943 crop now growing.

Conium.—Farwest States making offerings of substantial quantities.

Digitalis.—New crop collection lies ahead. Labor shortage for picking reported. The spot market apparently is lowest at 57c. to 60c. per pound. Some dealers totally out of the item.

Henbane.—Offered from Montana in substantial quantities. Spot reported firm but not very active.

Mullein.—Goods have been collected just east of the Rockies. Now offered in good sized lots.

Princes Pine.—Normally supplied mainly from Southern States, Montana offerings reported made to this market.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CHECK YOUR NEEDS
OF HOPKINS' ANALYZED HIGH-STANDARD
CRUDE DRUGS

ALOES U.S.P.
BUCHU N.F.
ERGOT 125%-150%
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BELLADONNA Leaves and Root
BOLDO LEAVES
BORAGE FLOWERS
BUCHU LEAVES
CARAWAY SEED
CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
CHAULMOOGRA OIL
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED, Hulled and Natural
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
UVA URSA LEAVES
VALERIAN ROOT

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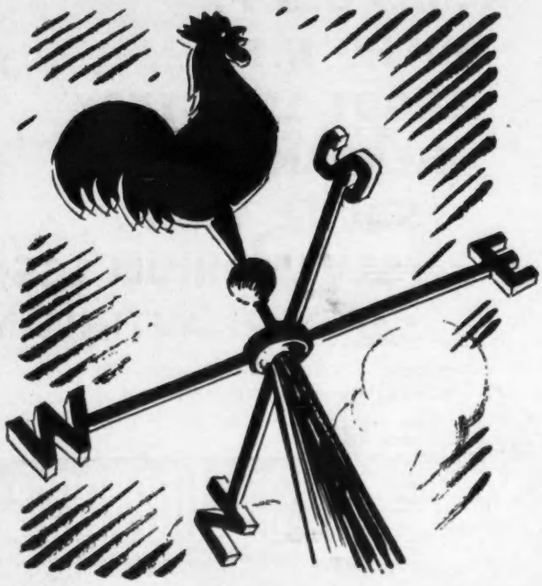

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

SANTONINE

Pulsatilla.—Not much activity here. Farwest firsthands making offerings on this market.

Stramonium.—Reported easier and somewhat lower at 23c. to 24c. per pound. Some Mexican material reported available as low as 6c. per pound. Test not known.

Tarragon.—Something called "tarragon" is offered from the Rocky mountain area.

Uva Ursi.—Spain is open as a souree but domestic collectors in the West also have goods for sale.

Miscellaneous

Cassia Fistula.—Stocks less than normal keep firm prices on spot.

Ergot. — Steady but lacking the stimulus of substantial demand. Price position has "jelled" at levels reached with the removal of low priced goods from spot offerings.

Nux Vomica.—A good job in meeting needs has been done notwithstanding the difficulties assailing transport from the remaining primary markets.

Papain.—Reasonably steady. Price attractive, considering the cost of much material now offered out of spot stocks.

Roots

Aletris.—The carryover will be light and replenishment of stocks—always something of a problem—will be more difficult than ever this year.

Angelica.—Offered from the Farwest in substantial quantities.

Blood.—Market on spot virtually cleared of stocks. Minimum quotation apparently 50c. to 51c. per pound.

Burdock.—The Farwest is offering this root in substantial quantities and seeking buyers on this market.

Helonias.—Stocks are about exhausted here. Top-flight difficulties assail collection activity this year. The present position is nominal.

Licorice.—Plentifully supplied at low and attractive prices without stirring consumers to much activity at the moment.

Snake.—Market lower. Stands at 40c. to 43c. per pound. Collection aids in relieving recent shortage.

—Continued on page 53

—O-P-D—

Be a Blood Donor

OPA Policies Held Leading to Monopolies

The oil industry is heading toward the most gigantic monopoly in the history of the nation as the result of the policies of the Office of War Administration, Walter S. Hallanan, member of the Petroleum industry War Council, charged in an address at the annual dinner of the Bradford District Pennsylvania Oil Producers Association in Bradford, Pa., June 9. Mr. Hallahan, who is president of the Plymouth Oil Company, in part said:—

Small independent oil operators are being forced out of business. Their production is passing into the hands of a few major companies. There has not been a day for months that some independent operator has not been compelled to sell his properties to one of the major companies. These few large companies today control almost 75 percent of the nation's oil reserves, compared with less than 50 percent controlled two years ago.

—O-P-D—

Synthetic Rubber Research to Be Continued

Research laboratories devoted to the continuing study of synthetic rubber have been established in McGilvery Hall, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, by the B. F. Goodrich Company.

The laboratories and the staff engaged in the activity will be under the direction of Dr. Charles F. Fryling, who has been associated with Dr. Semon in the field of synthetic rubber research for six years.

Scientists assigned to the university laboratories will concentrate their efforts on the government's synthetic rubber program which this year is expected to produce approximately 250,000 tons of man-made rubber of all types.

The work under way at Kent State University is planned for only the duration of the war. However, it is evidence of the closer cooperation which is developing between industry and educational institutions. Such cooperation at Cornell University has resulted in a long-range program with B. F. Goodrich for the study of rubber-bearing plants which can be grown in North America.

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USP MYRRH

HISTORY

The name derives from the Hebrew and Arabic word *mur*. Persian and Indian names for myrrh are *bol*, *bola*, and *heera-bol*—words which preserve the ancient Egyptian *bola* or *bal*, and the Sanskrit *vola*.

Myrrh was the rare and costly gift of kings. The Khan of Cathay (China) sent it with pearls to Pope Benedict XII. It was the three Wise Kings' gift to the Infant Jesus. Moses used it in his Jewish ceremonial holy oil.

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Cammiphora Molmol, abyssinica or species.

TEST

Yields not less than 30% alcohol-soluble extractive.
Yields not more than 5% acid-insoluble ash.

Organic Nitrogenates Use Cut to 70 Percent

OPD Washington Bureau

A move to bring about equitable distribution and efficient use of organic nitrogenous supplies as far as possible during the next thirteen months was made June 7 by the War Food Administration. This was done in revised food production order No. 12, establishing control through fertilizer manufacturers over the distribution and use of all organic nitrogenous materials used in mixed fertilizers and setting up provisions under which manufacturers may acquire these materials. The order is effective immediately and will continue in effect through the new fertilizer production year, which begins July 1.

The order provides that during the period June 1, 1943, to July 1, 1944, each manufacturer may acquire for use in making mixed fertilizers 70 percent of the quantities of such materials he used for such purposes during the 1941-42 fertilizer year. The order stipulates that processors may not make delivery of materials unless the manufacturer certifies in writing that his supply and orders do not exceed the 70 percent quota, and that the materials are to be used in making mixed fertilizers.

Special provision is made to permit processors to distribute materials as "specialty" fertilizers; that is, those prepared for use on lawns and shrubs, in greenhouses, and for other purposes. Supplies can be obtained for such purposes by obtaining approval of the Deputy Administrator of the War Food Administration in charge of the Office of Materials and Facilities or his designated representative.

The organic nitrogenous materials covered by the order include animal, fish, processed garbage and other tankages, bonemeal, blood, castor pomace, tobacco stems, oilseed meals, sewage sludge, cocoa-shell meal, bat, Peruvian, and whale guanos. Animal and poultry manures, peat, and humus are excluded. About 25,000 tons of organic nitrogen are expected to be available during the period covered by the order. This compares with about 35,000 tons used in mixed fertilizers during the 1941-42 period.

—O-P-D—

Antifreeze Container Deposit Authorized

OPD Washington Bureau

A container deposit may be charged when antifreeze is sold on a container-returnable basis, the Office of Price Administration ruled June 13.

Original provisions of maximum price regulation No. 170 (antifreeze) stipulated that when antifreeze sales were made on container-returnable basis the seller could require a reasonable deposit which had to be refunded to the buyer on the return of the containers in good condition within a reasonable period of time. Through an inadvertence in preparing the recent amendment (NP.-4) to the regulation, the provision for this deposit was omitted, and today's action was taken to reinstate it.

The provision is included in amendment No. 5 to regulation 170, which becomes effective as of May 22, 1943, the effective date of amendment No. 4.

—O-P-D—

Burlap Bags Allowed For Stearic Acid

OPD Washington Bureau

Conservation order M-221 covering textile bags was amended June 11 by WPB to permit packing of stearic acid (cakes or slabs), petroleum waxes, and flour in new burlap bags. Stearic acid and petroleum wax packers are given a quota of 50 percent of their 1941 use, while flour shippers are given a quota of 100 percent of 1941.

The amended order also raised the quota of new burlap bags for processed feed from 50 percent of the 1941 consumption to 100 percent, and for seed and grain from 50 percent to 70 percent.

—O-P-D—

Victor Chemical Gets DPC Contract

Victor Chemical Company, Chicago, has entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation to provide additional facilities at a plant in Illinois at a cost of approximately $50,000.

Chlorinated Paraffin Allocation Terminated

OPD Washington Bureau

General preference order M-189 by which chlorinated paraffin has been under complete allocation since August 10, 1942, was revoked by the War Production Board.

The official notice of the revocation says that the action does not in any way affect any liability or penalty accrued or incurred under the order.

—O-P-D—

Oil Compact Commission Will Meet June 25-26

The Interstate Oil Compact Commission will hold its Summer quarterly meeting June 25 and 26 in the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh. The first day will be devoted to preparatory sessions of the executive, legal, research, engineering, regulatory practices, and economic advisory committees, which will report to the general session of the commission the next day.

Official representatives from Ohio, which recently enacted legislation authorizing membership in the compact, will meet with the commission for the first time. Ohio is the thirteenth State to join the compact; other member States are Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

—O-P-D—

Chicago Rubber Group Headed by E.T. Meyer

E. T. Meyer, Herron & Meyer, was elected chairman of the Chicago Rubber Group, at the end-of-the-season meeting of that organization, in Chicago, June 4. B. W. Hubbard, Ideal Roller & Manufacturing Company, was chosen vice-chairman, and F. Frost, jr., Frost Rubber Works, secretary-treasurer.

Members of the executive committee selected at this gathering were:—R. T. Kinsley, Dryden Rubber Company; D. Seifer, Diamond Wire & Cable Company; H. I. Houlette, Inland Rubber Company; W. F. Bernstein, Victory Manufacturing & Casket Company; S. L. Weller, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; J. P. Sheridan, New Jersey Zinc Sales Company; M. C. Vaughan, Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., and S. A. Davis, C. P. Hall & Co.

G. A. Taylor, of Stanco Distributors, Inc., delivered an address on "Compounding and Processing Butyl Rubber."

—O-P-D—

Oil Well Supply Company, Braddock, Pa., has been awarded the Maritime Commission's "M" pennant, the Maritime Victory Flag, and labor merit badges for the workers for excellence in production.

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 52*

Seeds

Canary.—No notice yet of disposition of seed brought from North Africa and offered recently for bidding by dealers.

Celery.—Indian seed higher at 35c. to 36c. per pound as competition recedes.

Coriander. — Federal authorities' award of bids recently submitted for North African seed brought here by government has yet to be made known.

Cumin.—The government-held lot from Morocco still awaiting award to bidders recently seeking a share of the government importation.

Dill.—Natural seed declared to be in nominal position.

Fenugreek.—No report yet of final award to bidders recently seeking the government-held parcel imported from North Africa.

Gold of Pleasure.—Packagers of bird foods still remember time when they could buy this delectable. They cannot at this writing so far as normal firsthands are concerned.

Spices

Allspice. — Food Distribution Administration recently bought 240 pounds ground goods at 43c per pound.

Cinnamon.—No. 2 for shipment offered at 53¾c. to 54¼c. per pound; No. 3, 52¾c. to 53¼c.

Clove.—Food Distribution Administration took 240 pounds at 34c. per pound on May 24. Spot spice from Zanzibar quoted at 20½c. to 21c. per pound.

Ginger.—No. 2 Jamaica higher at 28c. to 29c. per pound; No. 3, 26c. to 27c.

Mace.—Food Distribution Administration on May 24 paid 94c. per pound for 240 pounds of ground material.

Paprika. — Food Distribution Administration on May 24 paid 43.67c. per pound for 1,416 pounds.

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GUM EGYPTIAN
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QUINCE SEED
★
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Diphenylolnaphthalene

Adhesives
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in—
Adhesives compositions containing cellulose derivatives

Ceramic
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical
Solvent and plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) for—
Cellulose derivatives

Cosmetic
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in—
Nail enamels and lacquers containing a cellulose derivative as base material

Electrical
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in—
Insulating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware

Leather
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabricating
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in—
Coating compositions containing cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating articles of various compositions

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in—
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose derivatives

Paper
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp

Photographic
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in making—
Films from cellulose derivatives

Plastics
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in making—
Laminated fiber products
Molded products
Plastics from or containing cellulose derivatives

Resins
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in making—
Artificial resins from or containing cellulose derivatives

Rubber
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods

Stone
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating artificial and natural stone

Textile
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood
Plasticizer (U.S. 1929210) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork

Oiticica Oil Fatty Acids

Miscellaneous
Suggested as plasticizer in—
Floor-waxing compounds
Shoe polishes

Paints, Varnish, and Lacquer
Plasticizer in—
Anticorrosive coatings
Antifouling paints
Nitrocellulose lacquers and coatings (dull finishes)
Starting point in making—
Cobalt, lead, and manganese salts (soaps) used as flatteners

Resins
Plasticizer and reactant in making—
Synthetic resins of the glycerin phthalate type

Tetradecanol

(7-Ethyl-2-methylundecanol-4)

Chemical
Intermediate for making—
Flotation agents
Plasticizers
Wetting agents
Introducer of—
Alkyl groups of high molecular weight into synthetic compounds
New organic chemical offering the following properties—
Mild odor
Not readily oxidized, therefore does not turn rancid through oxidation or polymerization
Practically insoluble in water
Stable liquid

Cosmetic
Intermediate for making—
Cosmetic bases
Perfuming esters

Dye
Intermediate for making—
Dyestuffs

Insecticide
Intermediate for making—
Insecticidal compounds

Miscellaneous
Suggested as antifoaming agent in various processes (claimed to be especially useful where high temperatures are encountered and the more volatile antifoaming agents would be lost by evaporation)

Pharmaceutical
Intermediate for making—
Pharmaceutical agents

Soap
Intermediate for making—
Organic type detergents

Zircon

(Native Zirconium Orthosilicate)

Chemical
Source of—
Zirconium oxide
Zirconium in making zirconium chemicals

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Starting point in making—
Matura diamonds

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Zirconium metal
Starting point in making—
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Refractory
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Brazil Pressing Orange Here—Seasonal Call for Lemon and Lime—Substitutes for Scarce or Eclipsed Oils Active—Spot Peppermint Dealers Elided

Except for articles falling within the group seasonal at this time of the year, essential oils pursued a fairly quiet course during the past week. Seasonals did very well. There was substantial interest in such materials as lemon, lime and orange and it was likely that most of the more pressing requirements were met on a reasonably prompt basis. Of course, the situation in lemon was such as to make sellers scrutinize orders in search of demand purely speculative in character, but it seemed probable that all legitimate need of that article was supplied.

Of course, in orange no demand would have been too great for the trade to supply. Already large stocks of Brazilian oil seemed likely to increase unless the government should use licensing of imports to prevent a further glut of the market; certainly, Brazil was offering more last week. In lime, the supply was definitely conservative in most quarters. The extent to which new products have supplanted former items that are now unobtainable was to the fore last week. Practically every house that has attempted to meet scarcity of supply by creating new products was busy throughout the period and there was good reason to expect that many materials now supplied as the result of American ingenuity will retain permanent place in the flavoring and perfume industry after the war.

As peppermint oil continues to appear in the reports from Brazil, the domestic article seems to recede steadily from what at this time of year should be front position. Distillation of the new crop is not many weeks away and there still is no real reason for peppermint oil dealers on spot to expect that government will set new crop prices at levels which will permit spot dealers to do what they always have done—distribute the oil to the thousands of consumers whom farmer-producers cannot hope to reach.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
247.0	247.0	245.0	299.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Angelica. — Sufficiently scarce to constitute a market that is virtually nominal at this time. Have not heard of successful distillation of domestic root.

Bergamot.—The only spot where this article grows and yields oil of required quality is being laid waste by United Nation bombers—Calabria, the toe of the Italian boot.

Cajeput.—In limited supply but also not overly prominent as to demand.

Camphor. — Satisfactory substitutes have been setup in a number of quarters.

Cananga. — Fair-sized requirements filled steadily at surprisingly favorable spot quotations.

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—The cost of raw material precludes any bettering of prices to manufacturing consumers of oleoresin.

Cassia.—Wiped out of spot stock so far as dealers are concerned.

Cedarwood. — Spring demand has been very good on the whole and the call has been well met at fairly favorable cost to buyers.

Cinnamon.—The route to supplies of replacement Ceylon oil remains open but the amount importable is restricted by the space alloted on ships.

Clove.—The spice situation is acute and without sign of early improvement. Also, little chance exists for bringing oil in from Madagascar until a safe way for payment evolves. Only blocked dollars could be used now.

Eucalyptus.—It is not too easy to secure prompt delivery out of spot stocks. There is little certainty of substantially replacing the reduced supply.

Geranium.—The fact that payment of oil now held in primary markets would have to be in blocked dollars may be part of the reason why the stored supplies have not already been started toward the United States.

Lemon.—The supply situation has bettered some but it is still necessary for producers to scan orders carefully less deliveries be made to those with a speculative inclination.

Lemongrass. — The supply proves adequate and the price remains attractive.

Nutmeg. — Producers cannot get much if any raw material. Close to a nominal market on spot.

Orange.—Brazil was active in offering more oil to this market—a place already awash with orange oil of all kinds, sorts and quality. Meanwhile, the prices on domestic oils were under pressure and returns to makers were hardly attractive. It's a wonder the citrous fruit farmers do not rise to to seek protection of their interests from foreign encroachment.

Peppermint.—Who is going to distribute peppermint oil produced within the next few months to the confectionery, toothpaste, mouthwash, liqueur, and flavoring trades? New York essential oil dealers have always done the bulk of such distribution. Sales by farmer-dealers always have been mainly to chewing gum manufacturers. Unless New York dealers can buy from the farmers at prices low enough to make the dealers' ceilings profitable, distribution will run into a stone wall that has a single and very narrow portal. The present farmer-dealer setup includes no broad distribution system. Washington seems to have by-passed the New York dealers entirely.

Tansy.—When a price of $5.50 per pound is talked about, what becomes of general maximum price regulation limitations? The market in March, 1942, was around $4 per pound.

Wormseed.—Holding very firm in view of the probable drop in total production this year. Also, a larger export is not unlikely to reduce stocks available for home consumption.

Wormwood.—The advance has been stayed for the time being at least. But the position is strong in the country and the fact that spot prices are already at the general maximum price regulation ceiling is not escaping attention. There is no ceiling on farmers; only on local dealers.

Aromatic Chemicals

Heliotropine.—Stocks are sufficient for more than the fair sized current undertakings of manufacturing consumers.

Hydroxycitronellal. — Raw material is scarce. Yet there remains one domestic producer who quotes fully fifty percent lower than others say they have no difficulty in getting. The market should be minimum at $8 per pound but $4.50 is quoted on a delivered drum returnable, basis.

Ionones. — With ample materials in hand, no shortage is likely within this wide group of materials.

Isoeugenol. — Naturally a strong article when the position of basic raw material is considered.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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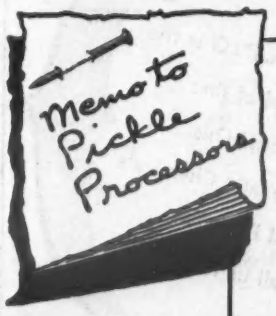

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Methyl Salicylate. — Maintained at sturdy prices and supplied in an amazingly good sized quantity to regular customers.

Musk.—The raw material situation continues to keep stocks low.

Phenyl Acetaldehyde.—Activity routine. Stocks limited to conservative quantities in all quarters.

—O-P-D—

M.M.&R. Names Agents

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, this city, has appointed the following representatives on the West coast: Braun Corporation, Los Angeles, for Southern California and Arizona; Braun, Knecht, Heimann Company, San Francisco, for Northern California and Nevada; and Van Waters & Rogers of Seattle, Portland and Spokane, for Oregon, Washington, Western Montana and Utah. These organizations will represent and warehouse for M. M. & R. and they will cover all industries except the wholesale drug trade, which will be handled directly by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard's subdivision department in New York.

—O-P-D—

Standard Synthetics Renames Export Corp.

Standard Synthetics, Inc., this city, has renamed its export corporation to Standchem Export Corporation, due to the similarity of its former name, Standco Export Corporation, to that of the name of Stanco, used by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

—O-P-D—

CMP Regulation 5A Harmonized With No. 5

—Continued from page 5

cally authorized by the War Production Board to obtain MRO supplies as an educational institution.

The amendment provides that when any order in the E, L, or M series assigns a specific preference rating to the delivery of any material for a particular activity or purpose, such preference ratings shall control, and the preference ratings assigned in CMP regulation 5A may not be used. For example, order M-41 assigns a rating of A-10 to deliveries of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents for use in the fumigation of stored products, including grain. A governmental agency or an institution requiring a chlorinated hydrocarbon solvent for such purpose may apply a ratting of A-10 to its delivery and must not apply a rating assigned under CMP regulation 5A. Where any activity is covered by a P order, the P order may, by express provision, supersede the provisions of regulation 5A.

List A, which excluded certain activities from the definition of maintenance, repair and operating supplies has been eliminated by the amendment. However, no governmental agency or institution may obtain items for MRO supplies which are included in lists A, B, and C of priorities regulation No. 3, as amended, and the restrictions on obtaining items included in the revoked list A of CMP regulation 5A still apply regardless of when an order was placed.

—O-P-D—

Aluminum Chloride To Be Sold by U. S.

OPD Washington Bureau

The Procurement Division of the Treasury Department says that it is prepared to offer approximately 700,000 pounds of anhydrous aluminum chloride for sale and will receive bids for purchase of the material up to 4:00 p.m. June 19. The bids will be opened at 10:00 a.m. June 21.

Interested parties may obtain copies of the bid form, No. 351, by directing their inquiries to the Regional Property Office of the Procurement Division, 1229 Twentieth street, N. W., Washington.

Sixty percent of the material is classed as good, and officials pointed out that, while anhydrous aluminum chloride is under tight allocation control, these controls will not apply to the material now being offered for sale.

The material can be inspected at the Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md., between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. June 15 to 17. Contact should be made with Maj. W. F. Read, property officer.

The specifications describe the quality of the material as "not less than 97.5 percent $Al_2 Cl_6$; not more than 1 percent soluble iron calculated as $Fe Cl_3$; not more than 0.05 percent inFnuotm orethl;eC Clnotmo rethanelen insoluble matter."

The material is packed in 55-gallon 18-gauge steel drums of 625 pounds to 650 pounds net.

—O-P-D—

Linseed Margarin Oil Out of Price Control

OPD Washington Bureau

Hydrogenated linseed margarin oil, used in the manufacture of linseed oil margarin, was exempted temporarily, June 11, from price control when the margarin is destined for the Food Distribution Administration.

Neither hydrogenated linseed margarin oil, or the margarin made from it, ever has been manufactured in this country before and there would be no way for the processor of the oil to determine a maximum price. The Office of Price Administration does not yet have sufficient data to establish dollars-and-cents ceilings for the oil.

FDA will be the only purchaser of linseed oil margarin and all its purchases will be for export for war purposes. The only use for hydrogenated linseed margarin oil is in the making of the margarin.

The exemption granted will continue until the issuance of dollars-and-cents ceilings for hydrogenated linseed margarin oil or until September 1, whichever is earlier.

Today's action was taken through amendment No. 35 to revised price schedule No. 53 (fats and oils). The amendment becomes effective June 16.

—O-P-D—

AA-2 Rating Restored by Amendment

OPD Washington Bureau

J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board's Requirements Committee, has reported that in order to avoid creation of a new "super" priority rating to care for the most urgent programs, the rating of AA-2 was recently restored by amendment of Priority Regulation No. 1. This change provides a bracket between the AA-1 and AA-2X bands, and provides for increased flexibility in the whole structure. The AA-1 bracket is now reserved for the most pressing military production and for certain other essential needs, such as shipments under Russian Protocol and maintenance of specified production and service facilities.

WPB officials said that as a result of the changes announced today, requests for the up-rating of programs will be reduced to a minimum, once the new rating structure is applied. They pointed out further that, under the Controlled Materials Plan, only as much material is alloted as is available at the mills, and that a manufacturer obtaining an allotment number is assured delivery of copper, steel, and aluminum, regardless of preference ratings, provided his orders are placed with mills within the time limits specified by CMP regulations.

—O-P-D—

Ethyl and Isopropyl Acetates Allocated

—Continued from page 5

accept delivery of or to use ethyl or isopropyl acetate during any calendar month beginning with July, 1943, including a person seeking such chemicals for resale, must file application with WPB on form PD-600 by the fifteenth of the preceding month, specifying the proposed primary product and ultimate use. A producer must file form PD-601 with WPB by the fifteenth of each month in seeking authorization to make delivery of ethyl or isopropyl acetate.

—O-P-D—

OPA Personnel Changes

The following changes in the personnel of the Office of Price Administration have been announced during the past week:—

OPA Tire Rationing Post

Sparks E. Bonnett has been named chief of the Tire Rationing Branch to succeed Robert S. Betten, who recently was commissioned as lieutenant by the Navy, was announced today by the Office of Price Administration. Formerly a tire distributor in Los Angeles, Mr. Bonnett has been with OPA since April, 1942, first in Chicago and later as associate chief of the tire rationing branch in Washington.

Rationing Legal Division

Ellsworth E. Clark has been named as assistant general counsel in charge of the Rationing Legal Division of the Office of Price Administration. Mr. Clark has been with OPA since March 26, 1942, and was chief of the Food Rationing Legal Branch until April of this year when he became acting assistant general counsel for rationing.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Shortages in Petroleum Chemicals on East Coast and In Gasoline on Midwest Farms Unabated—No Relief Afforded By Restoration of Recently Damaged Shipping Facilities

Although it was generally expected that repairing of the washouts of pipeline and railroad beds, caused by the recent heavy flooding of the Midwest, would bring about a notable amplification in the flow of crude petroleum from the oilfields to all refining plants and in the movement of petroleum products from interior refineries to consuming centers in the Middle West and on the Atlantic seaboard, there has been no marked improvement within the past week in receipts of the crude oil and primary derivatives in either of these processing or distributing zones, where the shortages in supplies of gasoline, kerosene, fuel and lubricating oils available for civilian uses have continued unabated or even grown increasingly worse.

There has been a notable lift in the volume of crude oil runs to refineries on the Gulf Coast, where June quotas for these runs in fourteen refineries have been increased by PAW to 85 prcent of those for the last six months of 1941, compared with a 75.2 percent quota in May. The net effect of these augmented crude oil runs in that region will be to increase the refinery output of petroleum products there by about 45,000 barrels daily. In fact the only refineries in that area whose quotas have not been increased are war production plants which are already operating in excess of 85 percent of the 1941 runs.

The clamorous and seemingly insatiable demands of our fighting forces on sea and land abroad are still necessitating the rushing of all these products from the Gulf and Mid-Continent as well as from Illinois, Michigan and Western Pennsylvania regions to the East Coast in the largest volume ever recorded.

Hence, the restoration of eastward deliveries to pre-flood levels has failed to relieve the civilian drought in these primary derivatives here. A similar draining of supplies of these products to meet war needs in the North and South Pacific is reported on the Pacific Coast. And all of this has found further reflection in unmitigated tension in the market for the special usage naphthas, except the high-solvency aromatics, and in the lighter hydrocarbons and the petroleum waxes, particularly the paraffins.

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, Texas Gulf, 72-74 octane, tanks, ¼c. per gal.
Naphtha, Western Pennsylvania, untreated, tanks, ¼c. per gal.; Stoddard solvent, tanks, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on **page 4.**

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents. — Although a contraction of operations at steel plants producing coaltar derivatives, expected to result from a curtailed output of bituminous coal and coke, in consequence of interrupted coal-mining activities, may result in a further tightening of the market for xylol obtained from coaltar, there is, as yet, no suggestion of tension in petroleum-based xylol. Hence, the current supply of the high-solvency aromatic naphthas under allocation continues adequate for the requirements of those users securing WPB authorization to buy them. For those unable to procure such authorization, the aromatic solvents with distillation points slightly above 330 degrees are proving satisfactory for most purposes. Aliphatics, likewise, are in good demand and moving fairly briskly.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — In increasingly active request, with a sizable volume of business emanating from the need of the military forces for dry-cleaning operations. Prices well maintained.

Lacquer Diluent. — Continues in good demand. Tone steady.

Mineral Spirit.—Moving unabatedly into consuming channels.

Rubber Solvent. — Shipments reaching larger proportions as the synthetic rubber production program gains momentum.

Stoddard Solvent. — In lively demand. Tone firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Buying interest keeps up well, with the paint trade taking sizable amounts.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—June 11

Aromatic Solvents.—Call increasing, market strong.
Cleaners' Naphtha.—Active demand, no price change.
Lacquer Diluent.—Interest continues heavy, with market strong.
Mineral Spirit.—Demand good, no price change.
Rubber Solvent.—Request active, market stiff.
Stoddard Solvent.—Steady movement, quotations firm.
V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Interest continuing good, stable market tone.

Los Angeles—June 11

Aromatic Naphthas.—Tight supply situation, but allocated receivers are getting supplies.
Lacquer Diluent.—Demand is brisk, but industry is meeting requirements.
Rubber Solvent.—The flow is increasing.
Stoddard Solvent.—Active.
Cleaners' Naphtha.—Routine requirements of the trade being met.

Tulsa—June 11

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Many producers and other suppliers are experiencing difficulty in filling the steadily mounting aggregate of orders for this material, chiefly because of the inadequacy of the available supply of crude petroleum and the diversion of much refining capacity to the production of components of high-octane aviation gasoline. There has been a notable increase in runs of crude oil to refineries in the Gulf Coast region but not in this area.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Moving in large volume, with output only sufficient to meet current takings. Tone continues strong.

Heptane.—Buying interest keeps up well. Prices well maintained.

Hexane.—Still in brisk request. Market firm.

Octanes.—In unabated inquiry. Tone steady.

Pentanes. — Continue in moderate demand. Prices firmly held.

Propane.—Shipments reaching an ever-expanding volume as the call becomes more clamorous for the components of high-octane gasoline.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—June 11

Butane.—Good call, market strong.
Heptane.—Demand extensive, prices firm.
Hexanes.—Request brisk, no price change.
Octanes.—Inquiries active, market steady.
Pentanes.—Good interest, market holding firm.
Propane.—Expanding movement, prices steady.

Los Angeles—June 11

Butane.—Very active demand constantly. Producers still meeting most requirements.
Propane.—No seasonal slack is showing up yet. Call is good.

Tulsa—June 11

Butane.—Buying interest still large. Supply situation holds tight. Tone strong.
Propane.—Demand continues keen. Market still stiffening.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—In fairly active request. Tone steady.

Paraffin. — Supply situation continues to tighten as the demand becomes more insistent and as stocks of

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Chlorinated paraffin, which had been placed under allocation control on August 10, 1942, has been released by WPB for virtually unlimited civilian use by the revocation of that bureau's Preference Order M-189, as production facilities have been increased and military requirements reduced sufficiently to afford a more ample supply. At the time that the allocation order was imposed, the entire supply was needed by the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission for the treatment of fabrics, such as waterproofing, flameproofing and mildewproofing and also in the manufacture of lubricating oils.

Petrolatums. — A fairly-sizable movement of both U.S.P. and technical grades, including the red veterinarian kind, continues to be recorded. Prices well maintained.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—June 11

Paraffin.—Restricted offerings, prices firm.

Petrolatums.—Moderate call, market steady.

White Mineral Oils.—Takings rather good, quotations holding.

Los Angeles—June 11

The situation that wax producers find themselves in this week is much the same as in many previous weeks and months—a backlog of unfilled orders.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum. — Instead of increasing, at a time when it is most urgently needed to relieve the intense shortage of primary derivatives on the East Coast, and also on the Pacific Coast, the average daily crude oil production for all the United States has shown a further slight diminution for the week ended June 5, by exhibiting a drop of 35,420 barrels to 3,946,595 barrels.

Unceasingly, however, the Petroleum Administrator for War is laboring to amplify pipeline and inland waterway facilities with a view to swelling the flow of crude oil into the Middle West and thence eastward. He has also renewed his efforts to induce OPA to raise ceiling prices for crude oil in all fields by 35 cents per barrel.

Gasoline.—Production for the week ended June 5 is reported to have amounted to 10,632,000 barrels, as compared with 10,656,000 barrels for the previous week. The aggregate of stocks has declined in that interval by 1,732,000 barrels to 82,205,000 barrels. But, as a result of rationing—reduced consumption on the East Coast, stocks in this region have increased slightly.

PAW has revoked Petroleum Directive 57, governing use of tankcars for shipment of gasoline in Middle Western and Southwestern States with provisions for each separate State, so as to allow the newer Directives 65 and 67 to operate on a basis of zones.

In the Texas Gulf region, refiners have advanced their prices for 72-74 octane gasoline in tanks by a quarter cent to 5¾c. per gallon.

Naphtha.—Several refiners in the lower field of Western Pennsylvania have marked up their prices on untreated naphtha a quarter cent per gallon to 7¼c. per gallon, and those on Stoddard solvent by a half cent to 7¾c. per gallon.

—O-P-D—

ODT Post to Campbell

OPD Washington Bureau

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, has announced the appointment of Xerna R. Campbell, Springfield, Mo., as deputy director of ODT's Division of Railway Transport in charge of Oil Movement at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Campbell replaces Clyde W. Pace, who has resigned.

Fertilizer Materials

War Food Administration Provides for More Equitable Distribution Of Organic Nitrogenous Supplies—Superphosphate Production Increases—Ammonia Sulphate Allocated

Steps have been taken by the War Food Administration to secure a more equitable distribution and efficient use of organic nitrogenous supplies for the coming season. In revised order number 12—WFA states that distribution control of organic nitrogenous materials is established through fertilizer manufacturers. The order provides that during the period from June 1, 1943, to July 1, 1944, each manufacturer may acquire for use in making mixed fertilizer 70 percent of the quantities of such materials, used for such purposes during the 1941-1942 fertilizer year.

Superphosphate production in April, according to National Fertilizer Association, continued well above last year's level, with the increase over April, 1942, amounting to 16 percent. Total production during the first four months of this year was 14 percent larger than output in the corresponding period of 1942. Stocks on hand at the close of April were about half as large as they had been three months earlier. Shipments and use in the plants greatly exceeded production.

Although production of native sulphur remained at a low level in April, shipments were higher than in 1942, according to figures released by the Bureau of Mines. During the first four months of this year production was 23 percent and mine shipments 12 percent less than in the same period of 1942.

Fertilizer tag sales for May revealed a substantial improvement over the same month a year ago. The total amounted to 447,873 tons, an increase of 36 percent over May, 1942. Sales in all the states in the southern area during the January-May period were larger this year than last. Sales in the Midwest were practically the same, with the increases in three States offset by declines in the other two.

Allocations of ammonia sulphate have been made by WPB for mixing purposes to fertilizer factories. Contracts are being entered over a 12-month basis, equal monthly shipments.

Releases for importing meat meal have totaled about 10,000 tons so far. Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay have been the suppliers of this material. The shipping situation seemed to be improving.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate. — Shipments against allocation orders reported to involve considerable quantities. Hesitation noted on the part of some interests owing to unfamiliarity with the use of this chemical. Orders were accepted at the recent prive level.

Ammonia Sulphate. — Allocations have been made recently by WPB for mixing purposes to fertilizer factories for nitrogen solutions, ammonia sulphate and ammonia nitrate. Contracts have been booked on a 12 months' basis, equal monthly shipments, starting July 1943. Estimates on operations of by-product cokeovens for the week ended June 5 indicate a production of 38,002,160 pounds from that source.

Dried Blood.—Supplies of this material remained exceedingly short. Demand continued in excess of offerings. Scattered lots reported sold at out-of-town points at ceiling figures but a scarcity was apparent at practically every prominent distributing point.

Manganese Sulphate.—Mixers have taken a satisfactory amount of this chemical during the season. There was still a fair movement for agricultural purposes and prospects seemed to favor a continuance of same. Importations of ore during the week forecasted an increase of sulphate to the stock-pile.

Soda Nitrate.—Shipments for military and civilian requirements remained steady. Recent allocations by WPB were granted 100 percent of agricultural requests.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock. — Supplies of Florida land pebble as well as Tennessee brown rock are ample to take care in full of any demand that may develop. New business during the past week was reported moderate while shipments involved the usual dimensions incident to this period of the year. If the government's effort to have farmers purchase their fertilizer at equalized periods during the coming season is successful, the flow of phosphate rock to processors should be maintained at a higher monthly average than in former years.

Superphosphate. — Producers have continued to accept business in triple for 1943-1944 delivery at ceiling prices. No improvement in the buying conditions for immediate or prompt delivery could be noted as supplies remained definitely scarce. Recent lend lease shipments absorbed about all the triple material available for June consumption here. The lower tests found a fair outlet as substitution of these grades has been made in some instances to offset the scarcity of triple. According to the National Fertilizer Association, total production of superphosphate during April amounted to 381,000 tons basis 18 percent available phosphoric acid content. This compares with 416,000 tons in March and 329,000 tons for April 1942. Total shipments for April were 564,297 tons and stocks at the end of the month were 426,848 tons.

Potashes

Additional contract orders were placed with regular consumers for forward delivery. Shipments were reported of satisfactory dimensions and it was contended that supplies will be sufficient to meet requirements of fertilizer mixers. While some small foreign shipments are possible, it is not expected that any sizable lots of foreign potash will reach here until late in the year.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: May

	Equivalent tons May 1943	May 1942	Jan.-May 1943
Virginia	36,459	25,491	310,183
North Carolina	83,651	47,720	1,062,646
South Carolina	37,143	28,880	683,038
Georgia	40,067	31,440	844,781
Florida	66,248	68,329	374,618
Alabama	41,700	25,950	610,500
Mississippi	33,431	19,925	325,167
Tennessee	26,183	16,460	180,222
Arkansas	4,570	10,150	140,055
Louisiana	5,075	8,500	142,138
Texas	12,380	6,355	125,610
Oklahoma	339	415	14,910
Total South	387,246	287,625	4,813,868
Indiana	33,675	16,062	230,800
Illinois	11,680	6,644	65,414
Kentucky	14,200	19,325	106,203
Missouri	1,072	281	43,418
Kansas	.....	5	3,290
Total Midwest	60,627	42,317	449,125
Grand total	447,873	329,942	5,262,993

Association Meetings:—

National Fertilizer Association, Hot Springs, Va., June 21 to 23.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Sulphur and Pyrites

During the first four months of 1943, production of sulphur was 23 percent and mine shipments 12 percent less than in the same period in 1942. Ouput for April was 212,385 long tons against 232,723 in March and 305,877 long tons in April, 1942. Producers' stocks at the end of April were 5,043,363 long tons compared with 5,115,214 March 31 and 4,887,702 long tons April 30, 1942. Pyrites remained steady with moderate trading at recent quotations.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, June 11.—Following the announcement of the allocation of several nitrogenous materials, active booking of orders is reported. The specifications cover monthly shipments in making the deliveries. With similar monthly deliveries of superphosphate, particular attention is being given to ammoniating or basing the superphosphate before it is shipped to the mixers. The chief difficulty of carrying out this plan, it is stated, is the shortage of labor.

Allocation of chemical nitrogen becomes effective July 1, and it is stated that the prices effective on that date have not yet been announced. Prices on process tankage, sewage sludge and similar organics are anticipated shortly.

Quotations on a very restricted market are as follows:—

Superphosphate.—61 cents per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—Allocated, $30 per ton, port basis.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Allocated, $29 per ton, ports, $28 at ovens.

Cottonseed Meal.—Nominal at $38.60 per ton.

Baltimore, June 11.—Trading in crude fertilizer materials continues on a scale somewhat accelerated, with buying aided by the lateness of the season.

Superphosphate.—A good demand is reported with the government out for one million tons—half to cover operations for the second part of the year, against half for the first six months. Nothing further is known of the difference between the million tons asked and the offers of 293,000 tons. The ceiling remains at 64 cents per unit of available phosphoric acid for run of pile under 22 percent in bulk from manufacturers to makers of fertilizers or mixers for Baltimore and Alexandria, Lynchburg and Richmond, Va., with Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., at 63 cents and various North Carolina towns at 62 cents.

Chicago, June 11.—The fertilizer materials market is quiet. Buyers are not exerting themselves to any great extent at this time and with sellers also generally content to hold their previous positions, the trading for the most part seems rather quiet. Blood is subject to fairly good call. Tankage business is fairly steady. Bone materials are experiencing a moderately extensive call.

Dried Blood.—Principal grade, $5.38 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.45 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.35.

Bone Materials.—Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.21; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $68.

Los Angeles, June 11.—Greatly increased consumption of ammonia nitrate on the Pacific Coast for the 1943-44 season has become mandatory, while at the same time, the importation of nitrate of soda to this area may be topped entirely or greatly reduced.

These important and rather far reaching developments, heavy in their impact, hit the trade here with the release of nitrogen allocations for the coming fertilizer year by WPB.

While receivers of chemical nitrogenous materials will get approximately the same amount of material or possibly slightly more than they did during the season now closing, the allocations excluded mention of nitrate of soda and the units being allocated were composed entirely of ammonia sulphate and ammonia nitrate. The requirement is that ammonia nitrate must be purchased in the ratio of roughly three parts to five parts of sulphate of ammonia, with the government insisting that special precautions in expediting the handling of the explosive material be observed.

Ammonia nitrate for California use will be manufactured in British Columbia (through an arrangement with the Canadian Government) and in the San Francisco Bay area region by a prominent powder works.

As to the situation in nitrate of soda, the California distributor's headquarters here said it would be impossible to make any comment at the present. The trade generally is taking it more or less for granted they will not get nitrate of soda this coming season by virtue of the already allocated units of the other products. They view the move as one to divert more nitrate of soda to the Gulf and Atlantic ports.

As in some other parts of the country, ammonia nitrate has had "token" usage here lately, the first shipments having been tried out early this year.

The fertilizer trade does not welcome ammonia nitrate into the picture—at least in the quantities they will be asked to absorb. Its qualities make for special handling arrangements and it is considered somewhat dangerous.

—O-P-D—

Scarseth Gets Agronomy Dep't Post at Purdue

Dr. George D. Scarseth, who has been serving as professor of soils and soil chemist at Purdue University, has been appointed head of the department of agronomy, effective July 1. He succeeds Prof. A. T. Wiancko, who retires June 30 after forty years of service.

—O-P-D—

Del-Mar-Va Fertilizer Ass'n Cancels Convention

The annual Summer convention of the Del-Mar-Va Fertilizer Association which was scheduled for June 26 in Ocean City, Md., indefinitely postponed on account of restrictions on use of gasoline.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Inland Steel Company, Chicago, has purchased the Hillside fluorspar mines in Rosiclaire, Ill.

Staff Sergeant William R. Payne, of the Army Air Corps, former salesman for the Federal Chemical Company, fertilizer manufacturer, Louisville, has been awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster, which is awarded in lieu of a medal when a man is entitled to receive the same medal a second time for gallantry and heroism.

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FOR SALE.—One vertical steel storage tank, 10,500 gallons 10 ft. by 18 ft. high, 3/8-in. plate; perfect condition, never used. Location metropolitan district. BOX 475, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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MANUFACTURER WISHES to sell the following items:—Two 7 ft. by 6 ft. by 5 ft. size Devine vacuum shelf dryers with condensers; one Devine horizontal vacuum pump; one Jeffry 24 in. by 14 in. rotary hammer mill with 25 h.p. direct drive; one rotary pebble mill 3 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in. tile lined; one hydraulic press 18 in by 30 in. hand lever pump; two heat exchangers 12 in. by 12 ft. arsenical copper tubes; one Jeffry 24 in. by 18 in. rotary hammer mill with 15 h.p. direct drive; one Tolhurst 40-in. centrifugal, bottom discharge with 15 h.p. vertical motor direct drive; one sharpless centrifugal direct drive; one Tolhurst 32 in. centrifuge over driven—bottom discharge. Also a number of pumps, grinders and motors all priced approximately 50 percent of appraised cost of reproduction as of late 1939. No dealers. BOX 476, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 466, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Three closed vertical steel storage tanks approximately 10 feet to 12 feet in diameter, 16 feet high for delivery by truck or rail to our siding, Belleville, New Jersey. Give complete details, size, condition. L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., Belleville, New Jersey.

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—Continued on page 61

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1—Devine No. 23 Vacuum Chamber Dryer.

2—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 3'x25', and 5'x30'.

1—Shriver 36"x36", iron, 48 chamber plate and frame, Filter Press; side feed, open delivery.

2—CO2 Brunswick Compressors, motor driven 20 & 10 ton—MD.

1—Westinghouse surface condenser; 962 sq. ft., brass tubes.

1—Ross 40 gal. Mammoth Pony Mixer.

1—Broughton Mixer 54½"x47"x23".

1—W & P, 150 gal. unjktd. double arm Mixer.

1—Hardinge 8'x22" Steel Ball Mill, with new chilled iron liners.

2—Mikro No. 4; T-24 Pulverizers; directly connected to 75 HP AC motor.

4—Ross 12"x30" 3 roll Water-cooled Roller Mills.

82—NEW COPPER JKTD. KETTLES; sizes from 55 gal. to 500 gal.

1—NICKEL 50 gal. Jktd. Kettle.

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PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
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Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2

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—*Continued from page 60*

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1—W. & P. 50 gal. Mixer, sigma blades.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
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10—Trough Mixers, Lab. to 75 gal.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
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1—Day Universal, Jcktd., 265 gal.
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—*Continued on page 62*

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2—Triple Effect Evaporators.
1—Raymond 2-roll high side Mill.
2—4 x 10′ and 6 x 15′ Tube Mills.
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4—Watson-Stillman & Robertson Hydr. Pumps.
6—Colton & Stokes ½″ to ¾″ Preform Tablet Machines.
1—W.&P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Double Spiral Mixer.
2—5 Roll W.C. 16″ x 40″ Steel Roller Mills.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1,000 lbs.
14—Stainless Steel Filter Press Plates, 24″ x 24″.
3—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Sweetland Filters, No. 5.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18″ to 36″.
1—No. 2 Oliver Duplex Vac. Pump, 14″ x 8″.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14″ x 5″.
2—Worthington 12″ x 12″ x 12″ Vac. Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 30 & 600 Multiple Clarifier, M.D.
5—Ross 2½, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12″ x 30″ and 16″ x 40″.
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 500 gals.
5—Centrifugals, 26″, 28″, 32″ and 40″.
8—Stone Mills, 10″ to 32″.
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined & Steel Tanks up to 4,000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 500 gals.
8—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
1—Jeffrey 24″ x 18″ Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond & Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

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Department E
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TESTED BAKED PAINT
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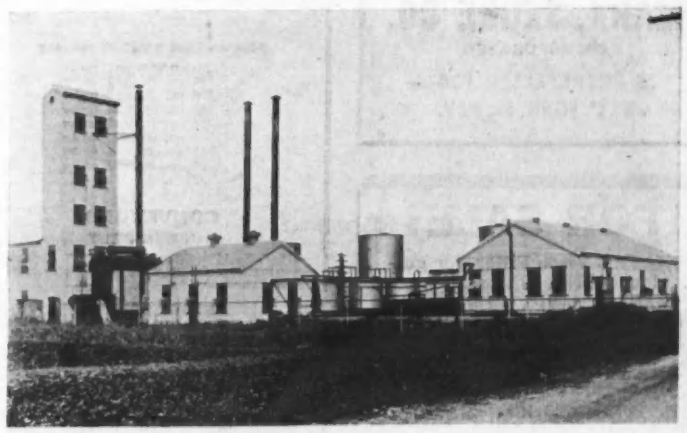

Fireproof Buildings fully equipped with Boilers, Pumps, Filters, Cooking Tanks, Still, 200,000 gal. Tank Capacity and Laboratory.

Ready to Operate • Immediate Possession

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Business Wants

—Continued from page 61

Positions Vacant

LABORATORY ASSISTANT for perfume manufacturer; familiarity with essential oils and aromatic chemicals desired; draft deferred; state experience, qualifications. BOX 472, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

OLD ESTABLISHED Ohio paint manufacturer requires an experienced paint chemist and formulator of maintenance and shelf goods to take charge of laboratory. Permanent position, excellent opportunity for right party. Salary. State age, past experience in full detail. BOX 474, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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7,700 bgs, 770,000 lbs
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10 bls, 3,335 lbs, S B Penick & Co
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—85 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
CINNAMON QUILLS—18 bls, 1,800 lbs, W E Martin
25 bls, 2,500 lbs, Continental Spice Co
67 bls, 6,700 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt
50 bls, 5,000 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
COCOA BEANS—7,500 bgs, 1,500,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
2,500 bgs, 500,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
5,680 bgs, 1,136,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
7,500 bgs, 1,500,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
125,324 bgs, 25,064,800 lbs
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
FLEASEED—65 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada
65 bgs, Irving Trust Co
65 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
67 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co
65 bgs, S B Penick & Co
GUM, KARAYA—500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Jacques, Wolf & Co
300 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Brown Bros Harriman Co
66 bgs, 13,200 lbs, Irving Trust Co
113 bgs, 22,600 lbs, A D Isbetcherian
53 bgs, 10,600 lbs, Orbis Product Corp
80 bgs, 16,000 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
889 bgs, 176,000 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
167 bgs, 33,400 lbs, Mortesa Khosrovschahi
67 bgs, 13,700 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
63 bgs, 12,600 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
TRAGACANTH—128 bgs, International Forwarding Co
10 cs, Mortesa Khosrovschahi
56 bgs
76 cs
HAIR, ANIMAL—5 bls, Irving Trust Co
COW TAIL—20 bls, F P Woll & Co
HOG—4 cs, Steinhardter & Nordlinger
HEMPSEED—1,600 bgs, 264,000 lbs
KYANITE—170 tons, Golwynne Chemical Corp
MUSK (GRAIN)—1 pkg, Manufacturers Trust Co
NUX VOMICA—123 bgs, Volkart Bros
330 bgs, G T German
OIL, CASHEW SHELL—900 dms, First National Bank
CASTOR—213 dms, Royal Bank of Canada
CINNAMON LEAF—28 dms, R C Treatt & Co
4 dms, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
CITRONELLA—5 dms, Volkart Bros
6 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
28 dms
2 dms, Holland Colombo Trading Society
5 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna
FUEL—70,616 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp
GAS—71,396 bbls, Mexico Shipping & Trading Co
LEMONGRASS—6 dms, Volkart Bros
2 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna
PAPAIN—16 cs, C L Hulsking & Co
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—300 bls, 60,000 lbs
QUINCE SEED—8 bgs, M N Hakak
SAND, MINERAL—11,067 bgs, Union Bank of Australia, Ltd
TALC—1,374 bgs, Heyman & Co
TEAWASTE—1,280 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works
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300 bgs, H P Winter & Co

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SHARPLES Clarifier, Monel Bowl.
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SPERRY 24" C.I. Closed Delivery Filter Press.
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2—Griscom - Russell Sectional Condensers, Brass Tubes, 75 lb. pressure.
1—National 5-Roller, Water-Cooled Mill, 20x40", 16x40".
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 3' dia. x 3' cyl. length.
5—ANCO Continuous Powder Mills, cylinder, 3'x3'.
1—J. J. Cavagnarro Laboratory Hydraulic Filter Press
1—Bartlett & Snow Brick-Lined Rotary Dryer, 8½'x50'.
3—Day Mixers, 4'x4'x9½'; 46"x45"x9½'.
5—Sharples Super Pressurite Centrifuges.
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Steel Plate Storage Bins that can be re-assembled—Order at once. 58 Bins in Various Capacities and Sizes.

Cu. ft.	Dimensions
35,184	18'4"x70'x27'5" high
19,592	11'3"x40'6"x43' high
10,440	12'x58'x15' high
9,270	12'x51'6"x15' high
7,460	16'x55'3"x13'6" high
6,827	12'8"x44'x13'3" high

Also various BINS as follows

4—	1,650 cu. ft. and under
1—	1,116 cu. ft. and under
5—	896 cu. ft. and under
6—	640 cu. ft. and under
7—	532 cu. ft. and under
12—	370 cu. ft and under
11—	288 cu. ft and under
2—	95 cu. ft. and under
1—	37 cu. ft.

CONVEYORS
RUBBER BELT
14"—16"—18"—20"—24" and 28" Centers varying from 30' to 203'. Some with movable Trippers.

STEEL SCREW
6"—7½"—8"—10"—12"— 14" — 16" — 18" and 20" in Steel Box Over 10,000 ft., all lengths.

BUCKET ELEVATORS
Thousands of feet of bucket elevators, all sizes of buckets, mostly all steel encased.
BUCKET SIZES: 10 x 18—10 x 15—
9 x 14—9 x 13—9 x 12—8 x 16—
8 x 15—8 x 14—8 x 13—8 x 12—
7 x 12—7 x 11—7 x 10—6 x 10—
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With—844; 103; 132 chain from 12' to 60' heights.
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120 Ton Steel Balls, ¾" to 5".

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What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

460th Instalment

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Insects

Repellants for Insects

Alphapinene
Anise oil
Bay oil
Camphor oil
Cedar sawdust
Cedarleaf oil
Cedarwood
Cedarwood oil
Chloroacetophenone
Citronella oil
Clove oil
Coriander oil
Creosote, wood
Diethyl adipate (U.S. patent 2273860)
Eucalyptus oil
Geranium oil
Hexachloroethane
Naphthalene
Nutmeg oil
Paradichlorobenzene
Pennyroyal oil
Pine oil
Pineneedle oil
Pinetar oil
Safrol
Sassafras oil
Sta-way
Turpentine, crude
Woodtar oil

Rubber

(Continued from May 24 issue)

Antioxidant Processing Agents for Rubber

Dicatechol borate salts
Diorthotolylguanidin salt of dicatechol borate
Parahydroxyphenylmorpholin
Permalux
Solux

Mildewproofing Agents for Rubber

Carvacrol
Compound G-4
Compound G-11
Parachlorometacresol
Santophen 20
Stabilizer No. 1

Reagents for Making Rubber Noninflammable

Ammonium phosphate
Ammonium sulphate
Ammonium-magnesium phosphate
Chlorinated naphthalene (impregnated in the rubber)
Sodium bicarbonate

Reclaiming Processes for Rubber

Acid treatment
Alkali digestion with caustic soda
Mechanical treatment
Open steam treatment
Water digestion

Salicylates

Reagents Used in the Purification of Salicylates

Hydrogen sulphide
Lead salts
Tin chloride
Tin salicylate
Tin salts

Shampoos

Wetting Agents Used in Soapless Shampoos

(Continued from June 7 issue)

Sodium alphatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium cetylsulphate
Sodium dibutylsulphosebacate
Sodium hexamethaphosphate
Sodium isopropylchloronaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium laurylethylsulphonate
Sodium laurylsulphate
Sodium monobenzylsulphanilate
Sodium oleate
Sodium oleicethylsulphate
Sodium oleoabietate
Sodium oleylsulphate
Sodium pentylnaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium propylnaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium salts of double sulphonated oleyl sulphate and cetyl alcohol sulphates
Sodium stearylsulphate
Sodium sulphoricinoleate
Sodium sulphosebacate
Solvadine
Solvenol
Sonolene
Sonopol soap
Sorbitol
Sorbitol triricinoletate, sulphonated
Stearic acid
Stearyl alcohol with oleyl alcohol
Sulphanole
Sulphonated animal oils
Sulphonated esters of higher alcohols and dibasic acids
Sulphonated fatty acids
Sulphonated fatty acid amides
Sulphonated fatty acid esters
Sulphonated fatty alcohols
Sulphonated mineral oils
Sulphonated mixture of cetyl and stearyl alcohol
Sulphonated vegetable oils
Sulphoricinoletates
Sulpho-textol
Sulpho-turk
Syntex
Synthetic aliphatic penetrants
Tall oil amide
Tensol
Tergitols
Tetrahydronaphthalene-sodium sulphonate
Triethanolamine linoleate
Triethanolamine oleate
Trihydroxyethylamine linoleate
Trihydroxyethylamine stearate
Triol
Triton 720
Triton suds
Turkelene
Turkey red oil
Turkey red oil with organic fat solvent
Ultravon W
Ultrawet
Vatsols
Victoria perfume carrier No. 2
Virifoam A
Wetanol
Wetsit
White pine oil
Xynomines
Yarmor 302
Zephiran

Shark Skin

Reagents Used in Tanning Shark Skin

(Continued from June 7 issue)

Honeysuckle bark
Hydrotan
IMP
Irgatan
Iron citrate
Iron chloride with—
(1) Citric acid
(2) Formic acid
(3) Lactic acid
(4) Tartaric acid
(5) Tartrates
Iron chlorosulphate
Iron ore with sulphuric acid
Iron salts
Iron-ammonia acetate
Ironbark
Kararalli
Kassu
Kino
Knoppern
Kullaballi
Larch bark
Leaves of various plants
Lime
Liquid chestnut
Lumina
Malefern
Mallet bark
Mangrove bark
Marca
Manure
Melotan
Mertanol
Mimosa bark
Mochrus
Mohtan
Molle
Mora
Murici
Myrab
Myrobalans
Myrtle
Mytan
Nichrotan
Nutgalls
Oak bark
Oakbark extract
Oak wood
Oakwood extract
Olive bark
Pancrome
Pine bark
Poultry dung
Protan
Puertine
Purex
Purgamin
Purimbas
Purogen
Quatex
Quebracho
Quebracho extract
Red birch
Sagron
Seaside grape
She oak
Siberian larch bark
Sodium bicarbonate and tannic acid
Sodium chloride
Sodium bisulphide
Sogah
Spruce bark
Squill
Steerhead tanning liquors
Stone pine
Sulphite cellulose waste lye treated with formaldehyde and sodium peroxide
Sulphonated anthracene
Sulphonated products of various types
Sulphurized naphthol derivatives
Sumac
Tamarack
Tanak
Tanasol
Tangede
Tannic acid with condensation products of formaldehyde plus naphthalenesulphonic acid
Tannic acid with formaldehyde
Tanolin
Tanoline
Tanoval
Tasman
Towai
Tragasol
Tuga veca
Tungsten
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for Drugs and Cosmetics

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Brown Company—*Chloroform*
Hawaiian Pineapple Co.—*Citric Acid*
Zinsser & Co.—*Gallic Acid, Tannic Acid*
Stauffer Chemical Co.—*Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid*
British Cod Liver Oil Producers—*Cod Liver Oil*

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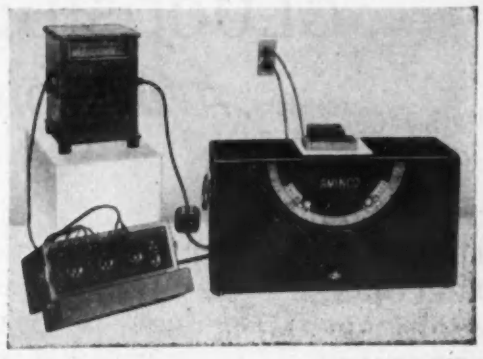

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